THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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GERMANY RESENTS BOLSHEVIKI CALL FOR GERMAN REVOLT

Bolshevik Delegates at the Peace Conference Are Told That Efforts to Cause Trouble in Germany Violate Armistice.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH DEFENDED BY TROTZKY

Von Kuehlmann Says That Germany Has Adopted a Policy of Non-Interference in Russian Affairs and Demands Reciprocity in This Respect.

London, January 14.—The Daily News correspondent at Petrograd sends the following:

"The final rupture of negotiations at Brest-Litovsk may be expected at any moment, as it seems probable that the German militarists will continue to impose their policy on their degelates."

The correspondent says a dispatch from Kuban reports that the Turks have broken the armistice by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Lize and that a submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF PEACE PARLEY.

Amsterdam, January 13.—The report of the Wolff bureau, the German official news agency, on Saturday's deliberations at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference says that at the opening of the sitting Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian minister, announced that the central powers recognized the Ukrainian delegation as an "independent delegation representing the Ukraine republic," but that formal recognition of the Ukrainian republic as an inde-

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To Keep Your Outgo Below Your Income Read the Advertising in The Constitution

Are You Shoewise?

Shoes, like everything else, have felt the pinch of war times. Leather is scarce—hard to get—dear. Every other material used in the manufacture of shoes has jumped in price. Lowering the quality of materials isn't profitable—not to the consumer at all events.

It will pay you to buy good shoes—shoes made of first-class leather. True it is that they will cost more in the beginning, but they will outwear several pairs made of inferior leather or what looks like leather.

You can depend on the reliable shoe dealers of Atlanta—the dealers that tell about their goods in The Constitution. They know that the only profitable customer is the satisfied customer. Consequently, they give their patrons the benefit of their knowledge of leather; they recommend the brands that will give the maximum amount of service.

Every day or so, one or another of these reliable shoe dealers announces a clearance sale of certain lots of shoes. The Constitution carries these messages. Watch for them—and save money!

NOTE—The Constitution guarantees its readers an actual saving on every purchase made from Atlanta stores that advertise their lowest prices in the pages of this newspaper.

Pity Mule Skinner! No More Swearing At Contrary Mules

The Drivers Are Obeying Pershing's Order But They Say That the Mules Like to Be "Cussed At."

With the American Army in France, January 13.—(By the Associated Press.) Pity the poor mule skinner! He now is prevented by a general order just issued from swearing at those Missouri products which the soldiers know as "hay burners" and it is hard, according to the drivers, very hard.

The order does not provide severe punishment for muleteers breaking it, and it does not make it absolutely necessary for them to coax a mule with soft caresses instead of harsh language, such as army drivers say the animals understand. It merely suggests, in effect, that mules, like horses, will respond better to kindness than to "cusses."

"I am now treating this mule like he was a brother," said a red-faced "skinner" today. "But I know it's no good. I believe in living up to orders and suggestions to the letter, but I'm from Missouri. I've been around mules all my life and I never saw one that didn't like to be cussed at. Old Aristides there has been cocking his ears at me for three days because the worst I have said to him has been d——."

SENATOR BRADY DIES FROM HEART DISEASE

Idaho Representative Stricken While on His Way to Washington.

Washington, January 13.—Senator James H. Brady, of Idaho, died at his home here tonight from heart disease. He suffered an acute attack a week ago yesterday, while on his way to Washington from Idaho, and had been in a critical state since.

The senator's wife and several relatives were at his bedside. His two sons, S. E. Brady, of Chandler, Okla., and J. Robb Brady, of Kansas, were on a train from the west, trying to reach Washington in time to see their father alive. The train, due today, had not arrived at a late hour tonight.

Senator Brady was born in Pennsylvania 56 year ago, but moved to Kansas when a boy and was educated in the public schools and the Leavenworth Normal college. He taught school for three years and later engaged in newspaper work. He moved to Idaho in 1895 and soon became prominent in republican politics. He was made chairman of the republican state committee in 1904 and was elected governor in 1906. After his term expired he was elected to the senate by the state legislature and re-elected by the people in 1914 for seven years.

Senator Brady was a member of the military and agriculture committees, and was vitally interested in conservation in the west. He took a special interest during the last session in war legislation and was a frequent speaker during the debates on the food and war revenue bills.

Boise, Idaho, January 13.—Senator James H. Brady, who died in Washington tonight, had been ill for more than a year. Last January the Idaho legislature, advised of his precarious condition, passed an emergency law empowering the governor to fill by appointment any vacancy in the office of United States senator, the appointee to hold office until the state election next November.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS WANTED

The city fuel administration needs a number of women to volunteer their services in helping to keep the index file of orders. Volunteers should apply to Mr. Fisher, third floor, city hall.

KING WINTER WILL RELAX HOLD TODAY

It Will Be Fair and Warmer With Still Warmer Weather for Tuesday, Says Washington.

King Winter's strangle hold on the south is broken, according to the weather bureau at Washington, which promises fair and warmer weather for today and still warmer weather for Tuesday. But Tuesday will not be fair. On the contrary, it is probable it will rain in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, but may snow in the mountains of Tennessee.

Generally warmer weather, followed by warm rains, is the indication for the entire south for the forepart of the week. The bitter cold that gripped Atlanta Friday night, Saturday and Sunday forenoon passed on to the northeast, where such weather conditions are not so unusual as they are in this section of the country.

The forecast had been for zero weather Sunday morning, but the mercury did not reach this low mark. Some street thermometers registered as low as 6 degrees above at 6 a. m., according to statements of early risers and observant policemen, but as the local weather bureau is not open on Sunday it was impossible to get official figures.

There was no high wind to add to the discomfort of the cold Sunday, and the day was bright and clear. In the forenoon the temperature had risen to a point where ice began to thaw in the sun, but the early evening found the mercury again below the freezing point and at midnight it registered 26 degrees above zero by the most reliable street thermometers.

There was only a minimum amount of suffering from the cold Sunday night, thanks to the many opportunities that had been offered during the day for people to get small supplies of coal, whether or not they had money to pay for it.

The fuel administration and coal dealers will find their task made much easier if the weather bureau's prophecy of warmer weather holds good, as the demands for coal become less numerous as the mercury rises.

OFFICERS LYNCHED BY RUSSIAN SAILORS

Rioting Reported at Sebastopol—62 Officers Have Been Killed.

London, January 14.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent reports that rioting has been going on for several days at Sebastopol. The date of the trouble is not specifically stated.

Apparently the rioting was started by the crew of a torpedo boat, who arrested their officers and shot them. The sailors then made wholesale arrests and many lynchings followed. Sixty-two officers were killed, including Vice Admiral Novitski and three other admirals.

EX-CZAR AND FAMILY MAY BE PUT ON TRIAL

Petrograd, January 13.—The executive committee of the peasants' deputies has passed a resolution urging the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies to order the removal of former Emperor Nicholas and his family from Tobolsk to Petrograd or Kronstadt. The council is asked to place the former imperial family on trial before a revolutionary tribunal at either of the cities.

Miss Mary Fraser Burned at Wedding On Saturday Night

Miss Marcellus Hallman Narrowly Escapes Similar Injury When Her Dress Catches Fire After Hatcher-Alcorn Ceremony.

Miss Mary Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fraser, 182 Juniper street, was painfully burned Saturday evening while she was attending the wedding of Miss Janet Hatcher and Mr. F. W. Alcorn, at the home of the bride's parents in Ansley Park.

Miss Fraser was standing in front of a small gas stove, which was one of several used in heating the porch, which had been enclosed with canvas and was being used as an auxiliary reception room. The gas stove was screened, but in some way Miss Fraser's dress caught on fire. She rushed into the house where Mr. James T. Williams caught her and, holding her firmly while she struggled to get away from the flames, beat the fire out with his hat. Mr. Williams' arms and hands were burned in putting out the blaze.

Miss Marcellus Hallman narrowly escaped a similar injury when her gown caught fire as Miss Fraser passed her, but the fire on her dress was extinguished before it did any greater damage than spoil her gown.

Dr. E. G. Ballenger, who was one of the wedding guests, rendered first aid assistance to Miss Fraser, who was sent to St. Joseph's infirmary at her own request. Her injuries were not considered serious, although they were extremely painful.

Other guests of the wedding praised Miss Fraser for the fortitude she displayed under the trying situation and said she had endured the pain of the burns with remarkable bravery.

MRS. ELISE KNIGHT DIES

Wife of Bishop Albion Knight Well Known Here.

Mrs. Elise Hallows Knight, wife of Bishop Albion W. Knight, vice chancellor of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., died suddenly at Jacksonville Saturday. Mrs. Knight, who was visiting her sister in Jacksonville, had been ill for a long time, but her death had not been expected, and the news of her demise will be received as a distinct shock by her many friends in Atlanta.

Bishop Knight had spent the earlier part of the week in Jacksonville, leaving there Thursday. The day after his arrival at Sewanee he received a telegram announcing his wife's death, and left Saturday night for Jacksonville in company with his daughter, Mrs. Ada Richards. While no notice has yet been received in Atlanta of the funeral, it is believed it will take place in Jacksonville today.

Both Bishop Knight and Mrs. Knight were well known in Atlanta through their residence here when the bishop was dean of St. Philip's.

AMERICAN IS WOUNDED FIGHTING FOR FRANCE

Paris, January 13.—In the attack carried out last week by the foreign legion in the neighborhood of Flirey, in which the German positions were penetrated to a depth of half a mile along a section of a mile, Grenadier Ivan Nock, one of the few Americans remaining in the legion, was wounded severely in the right arm. Amputation of the arm probably will be necessary.

A Hollander, who is a fellow member of the legion, writes:

"Needless to say Nock fought like a hero. All the Americans I have known in the legion are extraordinary fighters."

Grenadier Nock is a young engineer from Baltimore. He was wounded several times previously, winning the war cross and two citations. After being wounded the time before the last he attempted unsuccessfully to enter the American army in France.

Every Pound of Coal in Atlanta Will Be Distributed Now Only on the Order Issued by Local Fuel Administration

New Plan Announced Sunday By City Fuel Administration Governing Coal Distribution

Decision Is Reached at a Well-Attended Meeting on Sunday Night of Dealers, at Which Administrator Kennedy Makes It Plain That Government Will Be in Complete Control.

FIVE CARS ARE DIVERTED BY KENNEDY ON SUNDAY TO YARDS WITHOUT COAL

Governor Dorsey Makes It Plain That Homes Must Be Supplied With Fuel, Even if It Is Necessary to Confiscate Supplies to Factories and Business Houses.

Beginning Monday morning at 7 o'clock, no person, institution, business concern or anybody can buy coal in Atlanta except upon order issued by the city fuel administration, on the third floor of the city hall.

At a meeting of the coal dealers of the city in council chamber Sunday night at 8 o'clock, the fuel administration, through its counsel, P. C. McDuffie, promulgated the rules, which, beginning Monday morning, will govern the distribution of coal, and the coal dealers then held another meeting at which they perfected their plans for co-operating with the fuel administration.

Fuel Administrator Henry B. Kennedy made it clear that from now on the administration is going to control the distribution of coal, and see to it that domestic needs are supplied, even if the administration has to resort to the drastic measure of confiscating coal from corporations, dealers or wherever else coal can be found in the city.

COAL IS DIVERTED.

The first act of Administrator Kennedy, after the promulgation of the new rules Sunday night, was to issue an order to F. G. McCool, freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, instructing him to divert five cars of coal at once to coal yards which Sunday night were without coal or pros-

The following is an outline of the regulations by which coal will be distributed through the city fuel administration at the city hall, as set forth at the meeting of administration officials and coal dealers at the city hall Sunday night:

First.

All coal dealers doing business in the city of Atlanta are required to have a representative at the headquarters of the local fuel administrator, Henry B. Kennedy, city hall, Marietta street, tomorrow morning, January 14, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of accepting orders for coal, such representative to remain in daily attendance at such place until further orders of the fuel administrator.

All persons desiring coal, without exception whatsoever, must come to the city hall and place their orders, together with cash. These orders will then be turned over to the representative of the dealers present, who will be required to make the delivery of the coal so ordered on the day received, under penalty hereinafter provided. Applicants will be permitted to select the dealer with whom they desire to do business, so long as that particular dealer can take care of the order in the manner suggested. Thereafter the order in question will be given to the dealer having a yard in the vicinity of the residence of the applicant, provided the same can be filled.

No dealer will be permitted to do business unless he has a representative present at the city hall, nor will he be permitted to accept orders for coal except as hereinbefore stated. All dealers will be required to make deliveries, and, with exception of peddlers and special cases hereinafter noted, no coal is to be delivered to any purchaser at the yards.

Each and every family will be entitled to not more than one-half ton; no amount will be sold less than one-quarter of one ton, except where the applicant makes an affidavit submitting their inability to pay for as much as one-quarter of one ton. Upon such showing being made a special permit will be issued requiring delivery at the yards. Every family is to be served in the order in which they come, numbers being issued to each person, including apartment houses, hotels, hospitals, orphanages and similar institutions, the coal to be delivered by the dealers in the order in which the orders are issued. No priorities of any kind to be given in any case except by special orders of the committee where a physician's affidavit as to sickness is shown. This does not apply to priority orders now outstanding.

Second.

Licensed peddlers, after securing a permit from the committee at the city hall, will be allowed to secure at the yards in their proper order on such permit, coal not in excess of 1,000 pounds. They will be required to follow routes designated by the committee, and will be restricted in their sales to a maximum of 100 pounds to each customer. The price at which they will be permitted to sell coal is as follows:

100 pounds, 60 cents.
50 pounds, 35 cents.

License of any peddler violating these regulations will be cancelled immediately.

Third.

The needs and requirements of all others requiring coal—office buildings, laundries, factories, clubs, business houses, etc., to make application to the committee each day between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m., when their needs will be considered and permits issued after it has been definitely determined that there is a sufficient supply in the yards of the dealers in excess of the amount necessary to take care of priority orders outstanding.

Fourth.

The following prices are hereby established for bituminous coal, which includes the delivery, but not storage. Where storage is necessary the dealer is permitted to charge 50 cents per ton and 25 cents per half ton extra:

Prepared sizes, ton, $7.75; one-half ton, $4.10; one-quarter ton, $2.20.

Run of mines, ton, $7.25; one-half ton, $3.90; one-quarter ton, $2.05.

Nut and slack, ton, $6.75; one-half ton, $3.60; one-quarter ton, $1.90.

50 cents per ton to be deducted from these prices when hauled by purchaser, under exception noted above.

Fifth.

A committee has been appointed as follows:

Henry G. Fennell, chairmen; J. A. Pritchard, H. C. Heinz and C. F. Wilkinson, to assist the dealers in having coal cars promptly placed by the railroads at said dealers' respective places of unloading. Dealers will report to this committee each morning and during each day all car numbers and initials, with road's name handling such shipments of coal, in order to enable said committee to co-operate with them.

Sixth.

In case of apartment houses, hotels, hospitals, orphanages and similar institutions, orders will be issued on the following basis:

Apartment houses, one-quarter ton for each apartment.

Hotels, one-half ton to each two persons, either as guests or attaches.

Hospitals, orphanages and other public institutions, same quantity as hotels.

The above amounts are maximum and in no case will permits be issued in quantities larger than is necessary for forty-eight hours' service.

Committee appointed by State Fuel Administrator Hardman: Claude West, John N. Malone, P. C. McDuffie, H. B. Kennedy, chairman.

THIRTEEN AERIAL RAIDS ON GERMANY IN MONTH

Amsterdam, January 13.—The official German news agency says that entente aviators made thirteen air raids on Germany in December, six on industrial districts of Lorraine and Luxemburg and seven on Freiburg, Baden, Mannheim, Saarbrucken and Zweibrucken. Except for the interruption of operations at an iron works, caused by the dropping of a bomb on a gas tank, the results are said to have been insignificant.

Seven persons were killed and 31 injured, including several French prisoners of war. One of the raiders was brought down.

TWO SOLDIERS PERISH WHEN A HOTEL BURNS

Harrison, Miss., January 13.—Privates McVea M. Young, of Pascagoula, and Price, of Biloxi, were burned to death in a fire which late tonight destroyed the O'Neal hotel, a church and several residences. The victims were federalized national guardsmen and had been assigned here on recruiting duty. The fire originated in one of the guest rooms of the hotel from a cause not yet determined. The loss, it was believed, will exceed $75,000.

Weather Prophecy
FAIR AND WARMER.

Washington—Forecast:
Georgia—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday rain, warmer in east and south.
South Carolina—Fair, not so cold Monday; Tuesday rain, warmer.
Florida—Fair Monday, warmer in north and east; rain Monday night and Tuesday in northwest and on Tuesday in central and northeast portions; fair in south; warmer Tuesday on the peninsula.
Alabama—Cloudy, warmer Monday, followed by rain; Tuesday rain and slightly colder.
Mississippi—Rain and warmer Monday; Tuesday clearing, somewhat colder.
Tennessee—Snow, warmer Monday; Tuesday rain or snow.
Kentucky—Snow, somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday snow.

"THE BOLSHEVIKI AND WORLD PEACE"

By LEON TROTZKY

First Authentic Publication in This Country of the Doctrines and Aims of the Present Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs—Leader in the Bolshevik Movement for a World-Wide Social and Economic Readjustment Defines His Attitude Toward Prussianism and Existing Governments Throughout the World—Introduction by Lincoln Steffens, the Famous American Writer.

INTRODUCTION
By Lincoln Steffens

The voice that speaks in this book is the voice of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik minister of foreign affairs for revolutionary Russia. It is expressing ideas and views which lighted him on the course of his policy toward the war, peace and the revolution. It throws light, therefore, on that policy; it helps to an understanding of it, if one wishes to understand. But that isn't all. The spirit that flames and casts shadows upon these pages is not only Trotzky's. It is the spirit also of the Bolsheviki; of the red left of the left wing of the revolutionary movement of New Russia. It flashed from Petrograd to Vladivostok in the first week of the revolt; it burned all along the Russian front before Trotzky appeared on the scene. It will smoulder long after he is gone. It is a hot fact which has to be picked up and examined, this spirit. Whether we like it or don't, it is there; in Russia; it is elsewhere; it is everywhere today. It is the spirit of war; class war, but war.

It is in this book.

Nor is that all.

The mind in this book—the point of view from which it starts, the views to which it points—Trotzky's mind is the international mind. We have heard before of this new intelligence; we have read books, heard speeches, witnessed acts demonstrative of thoughts and feelings which are not national, but international; not patriotic, but loyal only to the lower-class-conscious war aims of the workers of the world. The class warrior is as familiar a figure to us as the red spirit is of the red left of revolution. But the voice which utters here the spirit and the mind, not only of the Russian, but of the world revolution is the voice of one having authority.

And Trotzky, in power, has been as red as he is in this book. The minister of foreign affairs practiced in Petrograd what he preached in Switzerland, where he wrote most of the chapters of his book. And he practiced also what all the other great international socialist leaders talked and wrote.

TROTZKY PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES.

That's what makes him so hard to understand, him and his party and the Bolshevik policy. We are accustomed to the sight of socialists and radicals going into office and being "sobered by the responsibilities of power." French and Italian socialists in the liberal ministries of their countries; British labor leaders in parliament in England or in the governments of their colonies; and the whole socialist party in Germany and Austria (except Liebknecht in prison)—all are examples of the effect of power upon the international mind. The phenomenon of compromise and surrender is so common that many radicals oppose the taking of any responsible office by any member of their parties; and some of the extremists are advocating no political action whatsoever, nothing but industrial, economic or what they call "direct action." (Our I. W. W.'s don't vote, on principle.)' This is anarchism.

Leon Trotzky is not an anarchist; except in the ignorant sense of the word as used by educated people. He is a socialist; an orthodox Marxian socialist. But he has seen vividly the danger of political power. The body of this book was addressed originally to the German and Austrian socialists, and it is a reasoned, but indignant reproach of them for letting their political position and their nationalistic loyalty carry them away into an undemocratic, patriotic, political policy which betrayed the weaker nations in their empires, helped break up the second (socialist) international, and led the socialist parties into the support of the war.

Clear upon it, Trotzky himself does not illustrate his own thesis. He not only detests intellectually the secrecy and the sordid wickedness of the "old diplomacy"; when he came as minister into possession of the archives of the Russian foreign office, he published the secret treaties.

That hurt. And so with the idea of a people's peace. All the democratic world had been talking ever since the war began of a peace made, not by diplomats in a private room, but by the chosen representatives of all the peoples meeting in an open congress. The Bolsheviki worked for that from the moment the Russian revolution broke; and they labored for the Stockholm conference while Paul Miliyoukov and Alexander Kerensky were negotiating with the allied governments. When the Bolsheviki succeeded to power, Lenine and Trotzky formally authorized and officially proposed such a congress. Moreover Trotzky showed that they were willing, if they could, to force the other countries to accept the people's peace conference.

This hurt. This hurt so much that the governments united in extraordinary measures to prevent the event. And when they succeeded, and it was seen that no people's peace could be made openly and directly, Trotzky proceeded by another way to get to the same end. He opened negotiations with the kaiser's government and allies; arranged an armistice and agreed tentatively upon terms of peace.

TROTZKY'S FIRST ACT STUNNED THE WORLD.

This act not only hurt; it stunned the world, and no wonder! It was like a declaration of war against a whole world at war. It was unbelievable. The only explanation offered was that Trotzky and Lenine were pro-German or dishonest, or both, and these things were said in high places; and they were said with conviction, too. Moreover this conviction colored, if it did not determine, the attitude the allies took toward New Russia and the peace proposals Trotzky got from the German government. Was this assumption of the dishonesty of Trotzky the only explanation of his act?

This book shows, as I have said, that Trotzky saw things from the revolutionary, international point of view, which is not that of his judges; which is incomprehensible to them. He wrote it after the war began; he finished the main part of it before the Russian revolution. It is his view of the war, its causes and its effects, especially upon international socialism and "the" revolution. These are the things he holds in his mind all through all these pages: "the" revolution and world democracy. Also I have shown that, like the Russians generally, his mind is literal. The Russians mean what they say, exactly; and Trotzy not only means, he does what he writes. Putting these considerations together, we can make a comprehensible statement of the motive and the purpose of his policy; if we want to comprehend.

To all the other secretaries of state or of foreign affairs in the world, the Russian revolution was an incident, an interruption of the war. To Minister Trotzky it was the other way around.

The world war was an incident, an effect, a check of "the" revolution. Not the Russian revolution, you understand. To Trotzky the Russian revolution is but one, the first of that series of national revolutions which together will become the Thing he yearns for and prophesies; the world revolution.

WOULD END WAR BY UNIVERSAL REVOLUTION.

His peace policy therefore is a peace drive directed, not at a separate peace with the central powers; and not even at a general peace, but to an ending of the war in and by "the" revolution everywhere.

Especially in Germany and Austria. He said this. The correspondent of The London Daily News cabled on January 2, right after the armistice and the agreement upon peace terms to be offered the allies, that "Trotzky is doing his utmost to stimulate a revolution in Germany. . . . Our only chance to defeat German designs is to publish terms (from the allies) . . . to help the democratic movement in Germany."

Trotzky is not pro-German. He certainly was not when he wrote this book. He hates here both the Austrian and the German dynasties, and his ill-will toward the house of Hapsburg is so bitter that it sounds sometimes as if there were something personal about it. And there is. He shows a knowledge of and a living sympathy with the small and subject nations which Austria rules, exploits and mistreats. He blames his Austrian comrades for their allegiance to a throne which is not merely undemocratic, but "senile" and tyrannical. That he, the literal Trotzky, would turn right around and, as the Russian minister of foreign affairs, do what he had so recently criticized the Austrian socialists for doing is unlikely.

TROTZKY IS AGAINST ALL PRESENT GOVERNMENTS.

Trotzky is against all the present governments of Europe, and the "bourgeois system" everywhere in the world. He isn't pro-Allies; he isn't even pro-Russian. He isn't a patriot at all. He is for a class, the proletariat, the working people of all countries, and he is for his class only to get rid of classes and get down or up to—humanity. And so with his people.

The Russians have listened to the socialist propaganda for generations now. They have learned the chief lessons it has taught: liberty, land, industrial democracy and the class-war the world over. This war was not their war; it was the czar's war; a war of governments in the interest of their enemies, the capitalists of their several countries, who, as Trotzky says, were forcing their states to fight for the right to exploit other and smaller peoples. So when they overthrew the czar, the Russians wanted

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pect of coal, but had teams for delivery.

The administrator's order was as follows:

F. G. McCool, Freight Agent L. & N. Ry.

Dear Sir: I enclose herewith copy of my wire to your general freight agent, Mr. Goodwyn.

You will please deliver two cars of coal to the Southern railway, to be placed to the coal yard of Carroll & Hunter (Decatur street yard).

Deliver to the Southern railway one car of coal to be placed for unloading by the Piedmont Coal company, Mitchell street.

Deliver to the Central of Georgia railway one car of coal, to be placed to the coal yard of Aycock Bros. (Middlebrooks siding).

Please have placed on your Boulevard team track one car of coal for delivery to Meinert Coal company.

Send the freight bills to my office and I will arrange for their payment.

Such cars as you select to fill these orders should not be those consigned to public service utilities, or dealers. If there should happen to be a number of cars of coal on the yard for a particular consignee, you will be expected to make such selection on a pro rata basis as would cause the least inconvenience, you being familiar with the needs of the various industries. Such cars as may be delivered under these instructions, the consignee should be notified by you of the disposition made of them.

Very truly yours,
HENRY B. KENNEDY,
Local Fuel Administrator.

H. B. Goodwyn, general freight agent of the L. & N. was notified by wire.

KENNEDY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Kennedy Sunday night issued the following statement:

"I appreciate the steps that I have taken are somewhat drastic, but after due consideration I am convinced that it is imperative that I do so to relieve the distress and suffering in this city.

"During the past few weeks I have done everything in my power to relieve the situation without taking some such action. I fully appreciate that only under abnormal conditions should such steps be taken, and it is my intention to handle this phase of the case in such a way as not to inconvenience more than is absolutely necessary the business interests of the city.

"My first consideration should be, and is, the consumers of coal, and it is my purpose as long as I am fuel administrator of Atlanta, to divert just so much coal as will enable me to satisfy the actual needs of the distressed homes, hospitals, orphanages and other similar institutions.

"I have worked constantly and without interruption at this important task to which I have been assigned. I feel that if I can secure the hearty co-operation of the public, and if I can coordinate the forces of the dealers of the city, that I can handle the situation without diverting from time to time any large amount of coal.

"Beginning today there will be put into effect a system of deliveries of coal acting through the coal dealers which I feel will go a long way toward relieving the suffering. I confidently hope that by tomorrow night all of the permits that have been issued by my office will have been filled, provided I can secure the coal which I have diverted.

"The business interests of the city I feel sure will patriotically respond to this urgent need, and that it will not be necessary for me to exercise the arbitrary power that has been granted me by the government."

CITY TO CARE FOR COUNTY.

It being brought out at the meeting Sunday night that County Fuel Administrator H. Y. McCord has gone to Florida without having made arrangements to care for the needs of the people in the county, and Dr. L. G. Hardman, state fuel administrator, having so far failed to make any appointment or other provisions for caring for the needs of the people in the county, the city fuel administration places the people of the county on the same basis as the people in the city, and will allow them to have their needs supplied in the same manner as the people living within the city.

The meeting of Sunday night was presided over by Henry B. Kennedy, city fuel administrator. The difficulty which the administration had experienced at previous meetings in gaining the attendance and co-operation of coal dealers, was obviated at the Sunday night meeting, and there was a full attendance of coal men.

The meeting started in the mayor's office, but large attendance of the public necessitated adjournment to the council chamber.

Mr. McDuffie outlined the plan to the dealers, stating that the emergency in Atlanta has reached a point where it is a question either of the coal dealers co-operating through the administration for distribution of the coal in such a manner that domestic needs may first be served, or the administration will be compelled to take over the entire supply of coal coming into Atlanta and itself assume charge of distribution.

REGULATIONS OUTLINED.

Regulations outlined by Mr. McDuffie follow closely those formulated by the executive committee of the state council of defense, and supplied to Mr. Kennedy by Governor Dorsey.

No one is to be sold any coal by any dealer except upon permit issued by the city fuel administration at the city hall.

Homes, hospitals, orphanages, similar institutions, apartment houses and hotels are to be served first. No other person or concern is to get any coal until the needs of the foregoing have been satisfied.

Between 5 and 7 o'clock every afternoon, office buildings, industries and business houses of all sorts may put in their applications for supplies of coal, and whatever amount of coal may be found remaining above that needed for the domestic class of consumers is to be pro-rated among the others.

In order to assure the absolute supply of all domestic needs the administration will divert coal from one yard to another whenever necessary to affect deliveries, and will confiscate consignments to corporations and others as the cars come into the city, should this be found necessary.

In other words, the administration proposes to use the utmost means to avert any further suffering in Atlanta.

Consumers in making application for permits to buy coal must make affidavit that they have no coal. Each such applicant is allowed a maximum purchase of one-half ton. The dealers are required to deliver coal in quantities not less than one-quarter ton, except in emergencies.

A purchaser having a vehicle can deliver his own coal, if he wishes, by presenting the proper permit at the coal yard.

Purchasers may call at the yard for basket deliveries, but must first get their permits from the city hall. Peddlers, after obtaining their permits at the city hall, may call at the yards for coal. With the exception of the three foregoing cases, though, all coal will be delivered by the dealers, and purchasers going to coal yards are simply wasting their time.

SCALE OF PRICES.

A flat maximum scale of prices for bituminous coal was promulgated by the administration as follows:

For prepared sizes: Ton, $7.75; half-ton, $4.10; quarter-ton, $2.20.

For run-of-mine: Ton, $7.25; half-ton, $3.90; quarter-ton, $2.05.

Nut and slack: Ton, $6.75; half-ton, $3.60; quarter-ton, $1.90.

Fifty cents is to be deducted from the foregoing prices when hauled by the buyer. An extra charge of 25 and 50 cents may be made by the dealer in delivering when he has to store the coal.

The basket price is 25 cents per basket of 60 to 65 pounds at the yard, or 35 cents delivered.

All lots exceeding 250 pounds, when hauled by the buyer, shall be on the ton basis. Smaller quantities than 250 pounds is sold on the basket rate.

Apartment houses will be supplied on a basis of one-fourth ton for each apartment.

Hotels will be supplied on a basis of one-half ton for each five persons in the hotel, whether guests or employees, and hospitals are to be supplied on the same basis.

Mr. Hickey, of the Piedmont hotel, stated that he believed the hotels could get along upon a smaller pro rata, and it is probable that this basis will be revised by the administration.

CASH BASIS.

All transactions are to be on a cash basis.

A purchaser may designate the dealer with whom he wishes to trade, as long as that dealer is not over-crowded with orders, and after that direction will be given to the placing of orders.

All priority cards and orders for coal issued under the system heretofore used are to be filled by the dealers as under the old system. Most of the dealers had pretty well caught up with the priority orders Sunday night, and other deliveries will be made Monday morning. In the case of one or two dealers who have considerable numbers of back orders, these orders are Monday morning to be prorated among other dealers for immediate delivery.

The fuel administration took a complete list Sunday night of the dealers who would have available delivery facilities Monday morning, and the railroads are to submit to the administration Monday morning a list of all cars of coal consigned into Atlanta, and these teams are to be utilized. Coal dealers entered into a mutual agreement Sunday night that whenever they had more coal than they could at once deliver they would notify the administration for the diversion of part of it to dealers who can deliver, without the necessity of the fuel administration having to exercise its power in this matter.

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey was present at the meeting, and when he was asked to talk was greeted with applause.

The governor stated that he believed the system now being worked out would solve the problem, with proper co-operation.

"It has come down to a question of preference between suffering in homes, charitable institutions, hospitals, boarding houses, hotels and other places where people live, and business establishments," said the governor. "If it gets to a point where one of the other must suffer, any one who would have preference given to a business as against a home is lacking in some of the essentials of humanity. Mr. Kennedy has the power to work out these plans and put them effectively into operation, and the state government will stand back of him to whatever extent may be necessary."

DOMESTIC CONSUMER.

The governor made it clear that he is going to see to a finish the matter of supply the domestic consumer first and above all.

Mr. Hopkins, of Lakewood Heights, appeared in behalf of 2,500 people of that section, who he said are without coal. He explained that the county fuel administrator, Mr. McCord, has gone to Florida, and the people have nobody to look after their interests. The governor had on Saturday night wired Dr. Hardman of this situation and asked him to make provisions. Both the governor and Mr. Kennedy had urged Dr. Hardman to be present at the Sunday night meeting. Dr. Hardman was not present, however, and had not given the Fulton county matter any direction, so the city fuel administration felt justified in including the people of Fulton county in the city administration so that suffering in the county may be as far as possible relieved.

DELIVERY STOPPED.

Mr. Randall, at the meeting Sunday night, stated that he had several cars in the process of being delivered to office buildings and industrial concerns, and asked for directions. He was ordered to stop delivery until further orders.

John W. Grant stated that he believed office buildings ought to be put on the same basis as hotels, hotels being in the domestic consumer class, stating that the Georgia Railway and Power company supplied some office buildings with heat, power, etc., while others used their own fuel for their own utilities. No exception was made to office buildings, however, Sunday night.

One coal dealer stated that Dr. Hardman had instructed him to deliver a car of coal to the Georgia Children's home, but that in view of the action of the local administration he did not know what to do. Dr. Hardman not being present to give direction, the local administration ordered that car held, and took the responsibility of seeing that the institution is supplied.

32 Cents in Moultrie.

Moultrie, Ga., January 13.—(Special.) Spot cotton sold in Moultrie yesterday for 32 cents a pound, which is the highest price that has ever been paid for it here. One lot of thirty-six bales was sold at that price by R. H. Burgess to a local buyer. The thirty-six bales brought nearly $7,000.



You'll Find It At Kamper's 492-498 Peachtree Phone Ivy 5000

Delivery Changes

The following changes will be made in our delivery system commencing Wednesday morning, Jan. 16:

Automobiles and wagons will make deliveries, leaving the store at 8 o'clock a. m., instead of in the afternoons as heretofore, on the following routes:

Peachtree Road, Buckhead and vicinity: DAILY.
Southside: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Grant Park Section and East Atlanta, only on special occasions.
West End: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
East Lake and Decatur: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ON ALL FOREGOING ROUTES ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE AFTERNOON FOR THE FOLLOWING MORNING'S DELIVERY.

Deliveries for other city points—Northside only—8 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily as heretofore.

Orders given in the morning will be delivered in the afternoon, and orders given in the afternoon will be delivered the following morning.

Orders amounting to $1.00 or more delivered FREE.

On orders under $1.00, a delivery charge of 5 cents will be made.

Special on Canned Goods

No. 1 Tins Standard Tomatoes, dozen $1.24
No. 1 Tins Standard Corn, dozen $1.24
Plain Buckwheat Flour, per lb. 10c
Finest New York State Cheese, lb. 35c
This is extraordinarily good cheese. Try it.

WALL BOARD
Better and Cheaper than Plaster and Ceiling
"Ask for sample board and booklet"
ROOFING
Fire-proof: 1, 2, or 3 ply—Flint coated or smooth
F. J. COOLEDGE & SONS, Inc. 12 N. FORSYTH ST.
Mfrs. of Fine Paints, Stains and Varnishes.
Jobbers of Mirrors, Plate and Window Glass.

USE CONSTITUTION :-: WANT ADS :-: FOR RESULTS

FIRST CALL ON COAL FOR HOUSEHOLDERS

Then Will Come Industries Supplying War Materials. Non-Essential Industries Must Shut Down.

Washington, January 13.—Curtailment of coal to the less essential industries in eastern cities as a means of relieving the fuel famine will be begun this week. Reports today to the fuel administration told of continued widespread suffering in New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

Apportionment of coal will be left largely to federal fuel administrators in the states in which supplies are short. They will work under general instructions from Fuel Administrator Garfield to supply, first, householders and next industries producing war materials. Many unessential industries probably will be required to shut down at least three days a week until the fuel crisis is over.

Production of bituminous coal in the first week of January returned almost to the level of early December before the severe weather began to impede operations. The average daily production was 1,847,000 tons, according to the United States geological survey. Production of beehive coke amounted to 515,000 tons. Losses in the anthracite industry were larger than in either soft coal or coke, the week's shipments amounting to only 27,517 cars.

General improvement in working conditions was reported from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvaia, West Virginia and Kentucky. In Virginia, Alabama, Iowa, Arkansas and the West Virginia panhandle losses due to labor shortage increased.

NEW YORK IS COLD AND SHORT OF COAL.

New York, January 13.—Almost complete disruption of industrial activity within 24 hours because of the fuel shortage threatened New York tonight with a return of zero weather. Once more the harbor is choked with ice and the task of bringing coal from the New Jersey terminals, which already had taxed the resources of railroad officials to the utmost, presented a still more desperate menace.

After a meeting held today in the office of A. H. Smith, assistant director general of railroads, attended by fuel administrators and leading coal dealers of the city, A. H. Wiggin, state fuel administrator, declared it is possible that many industries will be forced by tomorrow night to close for lack of fuel.

Strenuous efforts are being made, he asserted, to keep hospitals, public utilities and all other necessary buildings and industries supplied. Resource to a card system or the apportioning of coal by fuel administrators did not appear probable, he added, reliance being placed upon coal dealers to equalize distribution.

Should coal discrimination be necessary in certain industries, Mr. Wiggin said, those not engaged in government work will be the first to suffer. Non-essential industries found to have a larger coal supply than necessary for current use, or industries careless in their use of fuel, will be restricted in their supply, he asserted.

As regards New York's coal supply, Mr. Wiggin said the Washington authorities were being urged to give the city "a fair deal as compared with other cities."

Reeve Schley, county fuel administrator, declared tonight that discrimination against New York in favor of other coast cities will be opposed vigorously.

"We do not propose to have New York bear the bulk of the burden of the nation," he asserted. "Because New York is supplying 15,000 tons of bunker coal per day for allied ships, is no reason why New York should close down its industries when other coast cities are not forced to do so."

COAL CARDS TO START IN DECATUR MONDAY

Council Takes Action at Called Meeting—County Officials Seize Car.

At a meeting of the city council of Decatur, called to consider the fuel crisis, which became so acute during Saturday that county officials were compelled to seize a car of coal in the Seaboard Air Line freight yards to prevent the county convicts from freezing, it was decided to put the people of Decatur on the card system for securing fuel beginning Monday morning.

On the presentation of th eneeds of the situation by a committee of the Decatur Board of Trade, which has been making a survey, the council decided to furnish the county fuel administration the clerical help to put the card system in operation promptly at the city's expense. The trade board committee furnished data to show that 90 per cent of the population of Decatur would be entirely destitute of fuel within a week unless relief was forthcoming, and the suffering would be almost indescribable.

A plan to give up the idea of securing coal and bend all energies towards getting a supply of wood from the country, using the city working forces therefor, was discussed, but was abandoned as impracticable. The council did, however, vote the use of its sanitary wagons and other city equipment in the delivery of coal where they are needed.

Commissioner R. J. Freeman, of DeKalb county, and his deputies Saturday afternoon began unloading L. & N. car No. 80177, one of 27 cars located on the Seaboard Air Line "Y," near Decatur. Officials of the county said that on Saturday morning 75 cars were counted on the three prongs of the "Y."

The county offices, which, since the burning of the courthouse, have been scattered over Decatur, and the county jail are completely without coal, and Commissioner Freeman and Sheriff McCurdy said that coal had to be had at once. Their only recourse, they claimed, was to confiscate coal standing on the sidetracks of DeKalb county.

A gang of half a hundred convicts, with 15 or 20 two-mule county wagons, were pressed into service. The convicts were unable to unload the coal where the cars were standing, so the car was uncoupled and pushed down the track for 100 yards. Within five minutes the wagons were on their way to Decatur, one mile away. Commissioner Freeman says the coal will be carefully weighed and paid for by the county. If necessary the convicts will be asked to work Sunday completing the removing of the entire car.

One car of coal was received in Decatur Saturday. The coal yards pooled their wagons. The street and sanitary wagons of the town were turned over to the Atlantic Coal and Ice company, and the 60 tons of coal on this one car was parceled out to about 250 homes. Both the office of the Decatur Board of Trade and the offices of the town were busy all day relieving immediate suffering. Some wood was secured. At a local lumber yard 4x4 timber was bought and ordered sawed into short lengths for stove and grate use.

REPORT OF PROBERS SCORED BY CHURCH

Baptist Tabernacle Congregation Highly Displeased by Findings Exonerating Railroads and Coal Dealers.

Highly displeased by the findings of the executive committee of the state council for defense, which on Saturday issued a statement exonerating railroads and coal dealers of all charges of collusion and attempts to conceal fuel, the congregation of the Baptist tabernacle yesterday morning, at the regular Sunday meeting, passed the following resolutions:

Be it resolved, by the Tabernacle Baptist church of Atlanta, in regular session assembled, That we protest against the decision of the fuel investigation committee, exonerating the railroads and the coal dealers. We repudiate said findings as being contrary to the overwhelming evidence submitted by the suffering public of Atlanta during the sessions of the committee.

We protest against the ruling of the committee in refusing to admit in evidence the railroad records showing dates and amounts of shipments of coal at the mines, said ruling in effect closing the door of investigation as to what coal the roads have handled and the manner in which they have handled it.

We further protest against the ruling of the committee in declining to admit in evidence the contracts between the mines and coal dealers by which would have been shown up the excessive and extortionable profits that are being wrung from the people.

Be it further

Resolved, That it is the verdict of this congregation that the Rev. John W. Ham has overwhelmingly made out his case to our satisfaction, and we are constrained to believe from the expressions coming in from all sources that the best thinking people of this city and of the state of Georgia know that truth and justice and right are on the side that Mr. Ham has so nobly championed, and in our opinion he is entitled to the everlasting thanks and praise of our suffering and outraged people.

Following the resolutions passed at the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday morning by the congregation, which were a surprise to Mr. Ham, he had the following to say:

"Friends, the decision of three men, who happened at the time to be the investigating committee, of my allegations, is of small moment to me. The fact is, it does not give me a passing concern. I am tremendously interested in the verdict of public opinion. I am gloriously happy today because I have that verdict, which was made out prior to the announcement of the decision of the committee. With a clear conscience that I have done my duty in protecting the masses from greed and oppression and the indorsement of a long-suffering and outraged public, in my fight against the coal barons, I can stand facing my church and before God as having done the right thing in the interest of right and social justice, and I will ever be found on that side."

Mr. Ham on Sunday made the following statement to The Constitution:

"I am glad that the federal fuel administration has awakened to the seriousness of the situation in Atlanta and is putting into operation today methods of sale and delivery that will work for a more equitable distribution of coal and just prices. This has been the burden of my whole effort, mainly that the small consumer should get a square deal, which all will admit has not been the case in the recent past. We have every reason to hope for the success of the plan."

Assails Dealers and Railroads.

Rev. J. W. Ham in his sermon, "In the Fiery Furnace," preached at the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday night, indulged in some rather heated references to the railroads, the coal dealers and "some individuals who say I am not telling the truth, but who are living in comfort in their palatial homes with from forty to sixty tons of coal hoarded in their cellars."

Referring to his charges of collusion with reference to the peddlers, coal dealers and railroads, he said, "I have butted my head against all of them. You touch one big nerve and it runs all over the financial district, and you touch another big nerve and it runs all over the political district."

He expressed his belief, however, that in a short time everybody will be able to get coal on an equitable and just basis to meet their needs, which he stated was the object for which they had been fighting.

EVA FAY IS COMING FOR STAY OF WEEK AT LYRIC THEATER

Mrs. Eva Fay is coming to Atlanta next week for a visit of one week at the Lyric theater, where Keith's star acts are offered each week.

This mere announcement should be enough for the majority of vaudeville lovers, who keep up with happenings and people in this line of stage endeavor, but for those who need a little memory cure, however, here is the treatment:

Mrs. Fay is the "high priestess of mysticism," who tells you what you are, what your life has been in the past and what it is going to be in the future. She answers all questions.

Mrs. Fay came to the Forsyth several years ago and made such a tremendous hit that her engagement had to be prolonged for a second week, something that is so unusual in the history of vaudeville in Atlanta, that there are only a few instances on record.

The fact that she is coming back will be a source of interest to thousands, admirers and friends as well, for during her visits to Atlanta she met hundreds of people in a social way and was very popular.

Incidentally, Manager Cardoza says it is altogether probable that there will be a special morning matinee for the ladies—all men to be barred, and the censorship on questions to be completely and entirely lifted for the day.

Candler Will Attend Washington Gathering Of State Commissions

Chairman C. M. Candler, of the state railroad commission, left Saturday afternoon for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of several committees of the national association of state railroad commissions, for the purpose of a conference to decide the relationship of state railroad commissions to the federal director general of railroads.

The special meetings of the executive committee, the committee on legislation and the special war committee of the association were called by the president of the association for a conference with Director General William G. McAdoo Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The conference is regarded as of nation-wide interest and importance for the reason that it will probably determine the specific services that the state railroad commissions are to render in connection with the federal operation of railroads in the present emergency.

Chairman Candler is first vice president of the national association, chairman of the executive committee and a member of the legislation, special war and other important committees of the association.

POTATO WAREHOUSE IS LAURENS MONEY MAKER

Dublin, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Proof that a sweet potato-curing house is profitable to the farmers was demonstrated here Saturday when Secretary Bartlett, of the chamber of commerce, acting as selling agent for the owner, sold a carload of sweet potatoes to a jobber in Rome for $1.50 per bushel. The Rome dealer later asked for the entire lot of potatoes sotred in the house at that price, and they will probably be sold to him.

Much complaint has been made by farmers this winter that sweet potatoes on the farm have rotted badly, but the loss of warehoused potatoes has been very small.

Ther is big demand this season for kiln-dried sweet potatoes, since dealers and consumers know that they will get a product in good condition, well graded and no decayed potatoes.

SUBURBAN RESIDENT REFUSED COAL CARD

County Commissioners Astonished at Alleged Ruling of City Administrator.

Has a suburban resident of the city of Atlanta the right to a priority card for the purchase of coal from the dealers of Atlanta?

This question presented itself to the county commission Saturday when G. H. Bray, a contractor of Lakewood Heights, complained that he could not obtain a priority card because he was not a resident of the city proper, and that the coal dealers of Atlanta had refused to supply him because he could not get a card.

The question was taken up on motion of Commissioner Oscar Mills and Superintendent W. A. Hansell, Jr., was instructed to see Henry A. Kennedy, fuel administrator of Atlanta, and ascertain whether or not county residents were entitled to priority cards on an equal footing of the people of Atlanta.

Unable to reach Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hansell addressed a letter to him asking for a ruling on the question.

Commissioners announced that if the fuel administrator of Atlanta would not help the people who lived in the suburbs some steps would have to be taken independently by the Fulton county commissioners. It is claimed that Mr. Bray was refused a card at the priority office because he lived beyond the city limits. Dealers to whom he applied are said to have refused him because he did not have a priority card.

The fact was cited by Chairman Mills that the county had freely co-operated with the city, furnishing trucks and wagons to aid in the delivery of coal orders, and he stated that "when the city cried for help in this coal crisis the county responded promptly with aid, and when the county calls for help we feel that there should be a response from the city."

ASK LAURENS FARMERS TO RAISE CASTOR BEAN

Dublin, Ga., January 13.—(Special.—Farmers in this county have received requests from the department of agriculture to plant castor beans this year in order to increase the supply of castor oil for use by the aviation department.

The plants bearing these beans grow very readily here in fence corners, in yards, and along the roadside, when planted, and a large quantity of beans can be raised with little effort.

Grip Follows the Snow
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets taken in time will Prevent Grip. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 30c.—(adv.)

CASH GROCERY CO.
113 WHITEHALL


No. 10 Silver Leaf Lard $2.53
1 to 5 Cases $15.14
100 lbs. ANY KIND PURE CANE SUGAR $8.95

Downs Bros
175 W. Mitchell—283 Peters.
5c and 10c Stores
Bargains Every Day in the Year.

STATEMENT FROM

Tabernacle Baptist Church

"RESOLUTIONS"

Be it resolved, by the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Atlanta, in regular session assembled, that we protest against the decision of the Fuel Investigation Committee, exonerating the Railroads and the Coal dealers. We repudiate said Findings as being contrary to the overwhelming evidence submitted by the suffering public of Atlanta during the sessions of the Committee.

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Be it further resolved, that it is the verdict of this congregation that the Rev. John W. Ham has overwhelmingly made out his case to our satisfaction, and we are constrained to believe from the expressions coming in from all sources that the best thinking people of this city and of the State of Georgia know that Truth and Justice and Right are on the side that Mr. Ham has so nobly championed, and in our opinion he is entitled to the everlasting thanks and praise of our suffering and outraged people.

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DETECTION AT HAND, HE KILLED HIMSELF

Army Capt. Whisler, Who Robbed Bank and Killed Four Men, Realized He Couldn't Escape.

Camp Funston, Kan., January 13.—Details of the manner in which Captain Lewis J. Whisler robbed the bank at the army cantonment here and killed with a hand ax four of five men, who were in the building, were told to army officers today by Kearney Wornall, who, himself seriously wounded, was the only survivor of the captain's fury.

For 48 hours Wornall, who was cashier of the bank, had hovered between life and death. But today his progress was so satisfactory to the army physicians that they permitted him to tell the full story of the tragedy which ended with the death of Captain Whisler, self-inflicted at the moment of detection yesterday.

In the meantime a systematic search of the cantonment has failed to reveal any money which was stolen from the bank by Captain Whisler. Federal bank examiners today began checking the bank's accounts, but the interior of the building is in such a chaotic condition that it is expected no statement will be made for two or three days.

It transpired today that a note Captain Whisler wrote after he had decided to kill himself was addressed to a woman at Ottawa, Kan., but army officers are making every effort to keep secret both her name and possible relation to Whisler.

Robbery His "Best Bet."

Wornall's story today differed slightly from that which had previously been pieced together as army officers had questioned him during his infrequent intervals of consciousness. Today Wornall told how he was in the bank with C. Fuller Winters, vice president of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; John W. Jewell, editor of the Camp Funston paper; Carl Ohleson, of Kansas City, and O. M. Hill, a clerk in the bank, when Captain Whisler came to the bank.

It was about 7:30 o'clock Friday evening. The door was unlocked and Whisler easily gained entrance to the building. Walking around the counter, he drew a heavy automatic pistol and told the men he was "short in his account" and he believed that this was the "best bet" to remedy it.

Wornall says that the officer's remarks were treated as a joke until he took an ax from under his overcoat and struck Mr. Winters with its flat side. All of the men then were forced to lie face down on the floor, while Whisler selected money, mostly bills of large denomination, and threw them into a sack. Wornall says he then was forced to bind the other men. His own hands then were tied by the officers and all of them were gagged.

Here, says the staff officer who reported Wornall's statement, the cashier's mind is blank and he recalls nothing that happened until he became conscious in an ambulance on the way to the hospital.

Wornall had been found by a sentry wandering aimlessly outside the bank about an hour after the crime was committed. He could not answer questions, but mumbled unintelligibly, according to the sentry: "Don't strike him again. Are you a fiend," and finally murmured "Bank robbed." Then the alarm was given.

Identified the Dead Officer.

That Wornall knew perfectly what he was doing last night when he positively identified the body of Captain Whisler as that of the robber was attested to today by a staff officer who was present at the identification. Before the body of the army officer was wheeled into Wornall's presence the wounded cashier was made to read from a magazine to show that he could see and understand.

Then Whisler's body, dressed in his olive drab campaign uniform and upright in a chair, was wheeled into the ward and placed directly before Wornall.

"That's the man, that's the captain," exclaimed Wornall, according to the staff officer's story. Wornall then made a sworn statement that Whisler was the man who had robbed the bank and committed the murders.

After the crime, it now has been established, Whisler went to the quartermaster's office where he removed the blood stains from his hands and garments. He then proceeded to a class in French.

When an order came from headquarters of a report from all company commanders yesterday the captain seemed to know that detection was at hand. It was then he shot himself to death.

Captain Whisler recently took out a government insurance policy for $10,000. It was made payable to his 14-year-old son, Duane, at Salina, Kas., Whisler's home, or in case of the son's death to Whisler's father. Captain Whisler, who was 36 years old, and his wife, Mrs. Vadne Whisler, were divorced about a year ago.

THIS WOMAN ESCAPED AN OPERATION

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Many Others Have Done the Same.



Troy, N. Y.—"I suffered for more than seven months from a displacement and three doctors told me I would have to have an operation. I had dragging down pains, backache and headaches and could not do my housework. My sister who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound asked me to try it. I have taken several bottles and am now entirely well—so I do all my work—and not a trace of my old trouble. I have told many of my friends what wonderful results they will get from its use."—Mrs. S. J. SEMLER, 1650 5th Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Women who are in Mrs. Semler's condition should not give up hope or submit to such an ordeal until they have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

COULDN'T HOLD DOWN HIS JOB

Blood Got So Bad Was Almost Paralyzed on One Side, Legs Swelled Up.

LAID OFF FROM WORK FOR NEARLY FIVE YEARS

"After suffering for years and being unable to work I am glad to say that once more I feel like my old self and am back on the job," declared another of those many men who had to give up work through poor health.

Miners, trainmen, mechanics and men of all kinds who spend most of their time out of doors, often lay off and can't even hold down their jobs because of some blood or digestion trouble that gradually and like a thief in the night steals their strength and health away. Read what this well-known Princeton, W. Va., mechanic says about it.

"I suffered from blood poisoning on my leg and partial paralysis of one side of my body and had stomach trouble bad. I would wake up with a numbness on my whole left side. My legs swelled up and turned purple and it got so bad I was unable to work for nearly five years. Then a friend of mine advised me to get some Acid Iron Mineral, and in three days after those long years of suffering my leg healed except a tiny spot and that was gone soon afterwards. The numbness and paralysis left me and I feel better than I have felt in many years. It cured me of all my troubles and boosted me up so good I am back at work for the first time in years," writes W. H. Richards, Sr., Princeton, W. Va.

If a man lets his blood go until it is sluggish and full of acids and poisons he can hardly walk, much less keep up with the times. Many a man is plugging along hardly making both ends meet because bad health holds him back. The fellow who gets "over the top" of these high cost of living days is the fellow with speed, real health, red blood, good digestion and appetite, and for this thousands of people right here in Georgia indorse Acid Iron Mineral. Get a dollar bottle of nearest drug store. See interesting folder wrapped around each bottle. Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.—(adv.)

GEORGIANS TO AID IN FIGHT PLANNED ON CATTLE TICK

By J. A. Hollomon.

Washington, January 13.—(Special.) Several representatives from Georgia are to take part in the conference on tick eradication of the bureau of animal industry to be held at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, La., January 15 to 18. The purpose of the meeting is, with the co-operation of the states, to free 100,000 square miles from cattle tick in 1918, including complete eradication of the tick in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina. Plans also will be made to free Alabama and North Carolina in 1919; Georgia and Oklahoma in 1920, and Florida and Texas in 1921.

Dr. R. A. Marsay, chief, tick eradication division, bureau of animal industry, Washington, will be in charge of the conference. Following is a list of addresses or papers to be delivered by Atlantans as announced today:

January 15—Morning session, "Securing the Co-operation of the Small Cattle Owner," Dr. A. P. Abbott, veterinary inspector, Atlanta; afternoon session, "Repairing Injured and Defective Vats," Dr. H. Robbins, veterinary inspector, Atlanta.

January 16—Afternoon session, address, Dr. Peter F. Bahnsen, state veterinarian, Atlanta.

January 17—Afternoon session, "My Impressions on Assuming Charge of the Work in Georgia," Dr. W. M. MacKellar, inspector in charge tick eradication, Atlanta; "The Time to Begin Dipping for Best Results," Dr. S. H. Still, veterinary inspector, Atlanta.

GERMANY RESENTS BOLSHEVIKI CALL

Continued From First Page.

pendent state would be reserved for the peace treaty.

M. Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, followed Count Czernin, saying that such conflicts as had occurred between the Russian government and the Ukraine have "had no connection with the question of the self-determination of the Ukraine, concerning which there is no room for conflict between the two sister republics."

M. Bolubowysch, the Ukrainian secretary of state, accepted the statements of Count Czernin and M. Trotzky and announced that his delegates would participate in the peace negotiations on that basis.

Later in the session the delegates discussed the German claim that the Russian wireless statements issued during the recess constituted a transgression of the spirit of the armistice. M. Trotzky desired to know in what particular the spirit of the armistice had been transgressed by the communications, and General Hoffmann, of the German delegation, replied:

"At the head of the armistice treaty stood the words 'Bring about a lasting peace.' Your Russian propaganda transgressed this intention because it did not strive after a lasting peace, but to carry the resolutions concerning civil war into the countries of the central powers."

Trotzky Makes Reply.

M. Trotzky answered General Hoffmann, pointing out that all the German newspapers were being freely admitted into Russia, even newspapers which were supporting the views of the extreme Russian reactionaries. Complete equality had been observed in this respect and it had nothing to do with the armistice treaty. General Hoffmann retorted that this protest was not directed against the Russian press, but against official government statements and statements which bore the signature of Ensign Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik forces.

To this statement Trotzky replied that the treaty contained no restrictions on expressions of opinion by citizens of the Russian republic or their governing officials. Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, interrupted M. Trotzky, saying:

"Non-interference in Russian affairs is the fixed principle of the German government, but the government has the right to demand reciprocity in this respect."

Answering Dr. von Kuehlmann, Trotzky replied:

"On the other hand, the Russians will recognize it as a step forward if the Germans freely and frankly express their views regarding internal conditions in Russia as far as they think it necessary."

RUSS DELEGATES SEEM SUSPICIOUS.

London, January 13.—The Russian account of the session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk shows a considerable variance from the German version transmitted by the Wolff bureau Saturday. The Russian version pictures the Russian delegates as acting throughout with more than a suspicion—rather than an actual conviction—that the German delegates were virtually agents of the military and annexationist groups. One passage of Trotzky's speech which the Wolff bureau omits follows:

"The sincerity of our aspirations for peace are sufficiently proved by our attitude regarding the free right of development of Finland, Armenia and Ukrainia. The other side has only to show an analogous attitude regarding the regions occupied by it."

Referring to an early part of Trotzky's speech, the German version speaks of a certain telegram, about which it says M. Trotzky expressed regrets. The Russian version says nothing about regrets, but introduces a fiery passage asserting that the German viewpoint regarding reoccupied territories is merely that the will of the people should be replaced by the will of a privileged group. Near the close is a passage which the German version gives thus:

"The Russian government, however, wrote at the head of its program a world peace. The great sympathies of the Russian people for the peoples of the allies strengthen it in its desire to attain the speediest peace based on understanding among the peoples."

The Russian account says:

"Our government placed at the head of its program a world peace, but it promised the people to sign only a democratic and just peace. The sympathies of the Russian people are with the working classes of Germany and her allies. Years of war have not hardened the hearts of the Russian soldiers, who stretch forth their hands to the people on the other side."

The Stockholm Proposal.

Regarding the proposal to remove the negotiations to Stockholm, the Russian version says in part:

"The refusal of the central powers to transfer the conferences to a neutral site is only explicable by the desire of their governments and powerful annexationist groups to base their dealings not on reconciliation of peoples, but on the war map. But war maps disappear while peoples remain. We regarded as idle the assertions of the German press that refusal to transfer the conference was in the nature of an ultimatum. We were wrong, an ultimatum was delivered—parleys at Brest-Litovsk or none.

"The German annexationists regard the rupture of negotiations as preferable to a conciliatory settlement of the future of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and Armenia. Semi-official annexationist agitators in the central countries are trying to persuade the German people that behind the open and frank policy of Russia is a British, or other, stage manager. Therefore, we decided to remain at Brest-Litovsk so that the slightest possibility of peace may not be lost, so that it may be established whether peace is possible with the central powers, without violence to the Poles, Letts, Armenians and all other nationalities to which the Russian revolution assures full right of development without reservation or restriction."

RUSS ASSEMBLY AGAIN DELAYED.

Petrograd, January 13.—A decree was published today giving the local councils of soldiers' and workmen's delegates the right to hold new elections to replace delegates to the constituent assembly who are deemed not to represent the interests of the masses of workmen or peasants. This step was taken as the best means of combating the political elements which hope to use the constituent assembly as a weapon against the Bolshevik government.

This evidently means another delay in the assembling of the constituent assembly, which was arranged by the Kerensky government to decide on the future form of Russia's political institutions. Some of the delegates have been in Petrograd for several weeks. The Bolshevik government fixed January 18 for the opening of the assembly, providing a quorum shall be present. The latest returns showed the Bolsheviki to have only a minority representation, with 158 out of 510 delegates.

GERMANS AT ODESSA TO MEET RUSSIANS.

Odessa, Russia, January 13.—The Russo-German commission which has come here to discuss questions concerning the Black sea arranged a meeting for consideration of conditions under which interned civilians may be repatriated. The commission consists of eighteen delegates under the presidency of a German admiral. The chief Russian delegate is a sailor from the Black sea fleet.

SOCIALISTS PLOT IN RUMANIA.

Copenhagen, January 13.—A Rumanian socialist leader named Nakousky has arrived in Petrograd to discuss the possibility of a revolution against King Ferdinand of Rumania and the monarchist government, a Petrograd dispatch to The Svenska Dagbladet, of Stockholm, reports. M. Nakousky is said to have been invited to Petrograd by Nikolai Lenine.

GERMANY TO FREE FINLAND'S MONEY.

Amsterdam, January 13.—Recognition of the independence of Finland by Germany will have important consequences financially for Finland, The Frankfurter Zeitung says. In German banks 52,000,000 marks stands to Finland's credit. This sum, which was seized at the beginning of the war, now will be released.

BOLSHEVIKI HOLD COSSACK CAPITAL.

Petrograd, January 13.—A dispatch received by the semi-official news agency from Novo-Tcherkask, capital of the province of the Don Cossacks and headquarters of General Kaledines, the Hetman of the Cossacks, reports that the Bolsheviki have succeeded in assuming all authority there.

M. Ungern, former charge d'affaires at Lisbon and the first diplomat of the old regime to recognize the government of the Smolney institute, has requested permission to open negotiations with the national commissioners. He was told that he first must publicly acknowledge his recognition of the Bolsheviki.

MACON SHIVERS AT TEN DEGREES FOR LACK OF COAL

Macon, Ga., January 13.—(Special.) A temperature of 10 degrees above zero was reached in Macon this morning, being the coldest in several years. Coal shortage caused much suffering. The local weather forecaster had anticipated a temperature of 5 degrees. Street car traffic was interfered with to some extent by the bursting of water mains, which flooded the car tracks at some places, leaving a coating of ice in switches.

To better cope with the fuel situation, orders were issued here tonight to permit no further private delivery of coal from the local yards. Fuel Administrator Jessup claims the local dealers are in a position to deliver all the coal they are able to obtain. This action was taken to prevent further disturbances at the coal yards, where several small-sized riots have been narrowly averted during the last few days.

Sunday Trail-Hitters Give Testimony of Good At Druid Hills Church

Druid Hills Presbyterian church was completely filled on Sunday evening with trail-hitters of the Billy Sunday compaign, who gathered to participate in the services which were conducted under the auspices of the Billy Sunday Business Men's club.

The meeting, which was testimonial in character, was conducted by M. M. Davies, of the Sunday club, who has done great work toward keeping in touch with the converts of the campaign. Twenty persons spoke during the evening upon what Sunday had done and was yet doing for them.

The Baptist tabernacle was selected for the next meeting place. It was agreed upon to gather at that church next Sunday evening.

OWNERS ARE PLANNING TO GET BACK RAILWAYS

They Want Congress to Limit Federal Control for the Period of War.

New York, January 13.—Railroad executives representing 177 roads and 90 per cent of the mileage in the United States, at a conference held here today to consider plans for safeguarding the interests they represent while under federal management, decided to ask congress to limit government control to the period of the war. The session was executive.

The executives could see no reason, it was said, why the government relinquishment of the roads should not be fixed for the duration of the war, as has been the case with other industries which have come under federal management.

The bill pending in congress as reported out of committee would empower the president to retain control of common carriers "until otherwise decreed by the congress." The position was taken that such a law would leave the immensely valuable railroad properties of the country subject to the whims of any new congress that may be elected. For that reason, the executives maintained, it would unsettle all the affairs of the carriers. Limiting of control to the period of the war will be asked as a "safety first" measure.

The conference, which was held at the Grand Central terminal, was called by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railway executives' advisory board. Nearly 100 men were present. Among them were Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio; Samuel Rhea, president of the Pennsylvania; Judge R. S. Lovett, director of priorities at Washington, and Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific.

After the main conference the executives of the eastern roads discussed the needs of the eastern lines, although it was agreed their interests were closely interlocked with those of the roads in other sections of the country.

Moultrie Hog Brings $75.

Moultrie, Ga., January 13.—(Special.) One hog sold on the Moultrie market yesterday for $74.75. It weighed 575 pounds and brought 13 cents a pound. The hog was two years old and its owner figures that he had more than $50 clear profit in it.

SOUTH GA. COUNTIES AWAKING TO NEED OF TICK CONQUEST

Moultrie, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Mitchell county is planning a vigorous tick eradication campaign. As the first step in the fight against the costly parasite the county authorities have decided to build thirty dipping vats, to be located in various sections of the county This will give about two vats to each militia district, enough for the first stage of the campaign, but later additional vats will have to be put in. Cattle owners of Mitchell are said to be enthusiastically in favor of the tick fight.

Colquitt county is also expected to resume its campaign against the cattle tick during the present year. At one time tick eradication had progressed so far in this county that it would have been finished within six months, if the opposition to the campaign hadn't taken such serious turn that it had to be given up until there was a change in the attitude of the "anti-dippers," as the farmers who objected to the movement were called. It is believed that this change in sentiment has taken place, and that many of those who most bitterly objected to the work before are now in favor of it.

MAJ. GARDNER, ILL WITH PNEUMONIA, IN CRITICAL STATE

Macon, Ga., January 13.—The condition of Major A. P. Gardner, ill with pneumonia at the base hospital at Camp Wheeler, is no better, doctors announced tonight. His condition is regarded as serious. Major Gardner resigned his seat in congress from Massachusetts to enter the army.

He was adjutant in the Dixie division, but was recently demoted at his own request to see more actual service. He contracted pneumonia at the rifle range.

There were no deaths at the base hospital today.

PRO-GERMAN MEXICANS PLOTTING IN ARGENTINA

Brazil Barred Carranza Mission as More German Than Mexican.

Buenos Aires, January 13.—The foreign office intimates that the Mexican delegation, consisting largely of military men, aviators and newspaper correspondents, which came to Argentina ostensibly to attend the proposed congress of neutral Latin-American nations, must have a secret mission, which is unknown even at the foreign office. It is said ample notification was given of the postponement of the congress. Several of the Mexicans are openly pro-German.

Passengers on the ship on which the Mexicans came say that the delegates were placed under arrest at Bahia, and were denied entrance to other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian authorities taking the ground that the mission was more German than Mexican.

Inasmuch as the invitation was withdrawn when the neutral congress was postponed, it is said the Mexicans probably will not be treated as guests of the government.

Washington, January 13.—Luis Cabrera, former minister of finance in the Carranza cabinet, heads the Mexican delegation now at Buenos Aires. His departure for Argentina was followed closely by publication of the Luxburg cablegrams, in one of which the German charge at Buenos Aires reported to Berlin that the Argentine president had agreed to seek an anti-North American alliance with other Latin-American countries.

Cabrera came to Washington last month to negotiate for a relaxation of the American export embargoes to let foodstuffs go into Mexico. When he found that he would have to deal with the war trade board instead of having his negotiations directly with Secretary Lansing he was greatly incensed, and left Washington without the formality of good-bys to the state department. Shortly afterwards it was learned that he was sailing from New York for Buenos Aires.

Little is known here about the proposed Latin-American congress, now postponed. Diplomatic observers, however, have attributed the project to the activities of Luxburg in Argentina and the notorious Eckart, German minister at Mexico City.

INCENDIARY FIRE CAUSES MILLION DOLLAR LOSS

Industrial Concerns Making War Supplies Destroyed at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 13.—Fire broke out in the Industrial building, which housed thirty manufacturing concerns, tonight and destroyed the building and adjoining property, causing a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

Fire Chief Loucks said he believed that the fire was o fincendiary origin. Several of the manufacturing companies were making machinery for the government under war contracts.

Six dwellings, a church, grocery and saloon also were burned. No lives were lost, although falling walls placed firemen in great danger and hindered them in their work by cutting lines of hose.

The Industrial building, 600 by 200 feet, consisted of four stories and a basement, all occupied. The structure was of brick, built in five sections, and one of the biggest plants of its kind in the city. It was owned by local capitalists. Insurance on the building was said to be $300,000, and on the contents at $500,000 to $700,000.

The flames spread rapidly, and, fanned by a high wind, sent showers of sparks throughout the neighborhood, setting fire to nearby buildings. The fire spread rapidly, and in two hours had destroyed the building.

FINAL PAYMENT TODAY ON THE LIBERTY LOAN

Washington, January 13.—Banks throughout the country tomorrow will collect the final 40 per cent installment on the second Liberty Loan, although payments are not due at federal reserve banks and other treasury agencies until Tuesday. Large over-payments on previous installment collection dates have left only $455,000,000 to be paid in tomorrow and Tuesday.

Total collections from the second Liberty Loan have been $3,453,000,000.

Tuesday also is the final day for receipt of payments on the latest issue of treasury certificates of indebtedness arranged in anticipation of big tax collections next June. This issue is still open for subscriptions.

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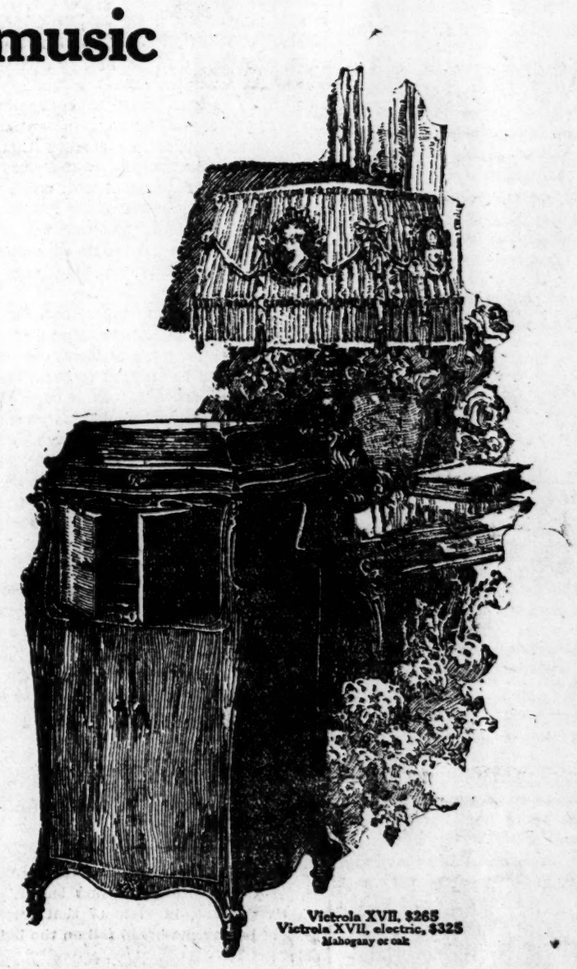
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CAN KERENSKY "COME BACK?"

When the czar of Russia, yielding to the force of popular will, abdicated his throne, leadership of the Russian people was assumed, more or less with popular consent, by Alexander Kerensky.

Kerensky was a brilliant young lawyer, known as a champion of the masses and of democratic government. His leadership met with the distinct approval of Russia's allies against Prussianism, and he was widely characterized in Europe as the Russian Moses. But he failed to measure up to requirements, because the demand of the hour was more for a Napoleon than for a Moses, and Kerensky quickly proved himself to be anything but a Napoleon. He was too idealistic, too gentle. He sought to rule the liberty-mad rabble of Russia by moral suasion rather than by might—the only sort of rule they had ever known—and the result was that he himself, in course of time, was overthrown and forced to flee.

He fled for his very life; and until very recently his whereabouts has been a mystery. In fact, it was revealed only a few days ago by Vladimir Baranovsky, whose sister is Kerensky's wife, upon the arrival of Baranovsky at "a Pacific port" in America.

Immediately upon the arrival of Brother-in-Law Baranovsky at "a Pacific port," he gave an interview in which he said that Kerensky is safe and sound in Finland; and, furthermore, that one of these days the erstwhile Russian dictator is going to stage a "come-back." The most nearly definite assurance Baranovsky could, or did, give, is simply that—

> "At the psychological moment Kerensky will reappear. Kerensky is a strong man, the strongest in all Russia. He stood out as long as he could, and then fled, but he is now safe in Finland. It is known in Russia that Lenine and Trotzky are paid German agents, and their fall is certain. When it comes Kerensky's star will once more be in the ascendancy."

There are a lot of worse things that could happen to Russia than a return of Kerensky. Also stranger things have happened than that Trotzky and Lenine may at any moment find themselves at the end of their tether, and be forced out of the country by an enraged populace.

Which, probably, would give rise to the "psychological moment" for Kerensky to reappear upon the scene; and, strengthened by an "I-told-you-so" position, again essay the leadership of the chaotic republic.

The world at large has not lost confidence in Kerensky—certainly not in his motives nor in his statesmanship. Nor did a majority, nor anything like a majority, of the Russian people desert him. Millions of them still have the utmost confidence in him, and would welcome his return to the premiership.

As for the cause of democracy, as matters now stand, about the worst thing that could befall the kaiser, and one of the very best for the enemies of the kaiser, would be the return of Kerensky to Petrograd.

THE SPIRIT THAT COUNTS.

A few days ago the first seriously crippled American soldier to return from France disembarked at Boston. He was a private who had been on guard duty at a base hospital of Pershing's army when a German airplane dropped six bombs on the hospital, one of them costing the young soldier both of his legs.

On board ship Howard Kahn, a member of the Young Men's Christian association's national war work council, met the maimed young American, and sought, naturally, to commiserate with him; but he says he found the young fellow "in no mood for self-pity." On the contrary, says Kahn, the young fellow gave no indication that he considered that he had done more than his duty, suffered more than it was his duty to suffer for his country, and he seemed to feel only satisfaction that he had been able to do as much as he had done. He had no complaint to make because of his sudden transformation from a robust, husky young man with youth's possibilities before him, into a cripple for life; and Mr. Kahn quotes him as saying:

> "Well, now I'm going home. I want to hear them speak English like Americans. I want the kind of food my mother knows how to cook. When they get me pretty well patched up I'm going to try to find something else that I can do for the government. I don't know what it will be, but I've got two good arms and I know something will turn up and I'm far from being on the junk pile."

The attitude of this soldier, legless, but with "two good arms," well might cause many a man, young or older, who has two good legs as well as "two good arms," to take a mental inventory of himself and reflect upon whether he is doing his fullest duty by his country.

As for the crippled soldier, his very spirit of optimism, and his mental capacity and temperament which inspires him to serve on, and to make the most of the faculties and the capabilities that are left to him, will go a long way toward offsetting the physical handicap he has undergone.

His is the sort of spirit that counts, on the battlefield and in civilian life—the sort of spirit that "moves mountains and builds cities," and that will "make the world safe for democracy!"

BEEF.

Cattle men of the western and middle western states have voiced a loud complaint against the importation into the United States of "millions of pounds of beef from China" when, as they and others have declared, "the cold storage plants of the country are stocked from basement to roof" with meat, the sale of which to the consumer is retarded by reason of our "meatless days."

To deny that there is justification for such complaint would be to argue against the best interests of one of the most important of our great national industries—that of live stock culture.

The fact is generally admitted, and officially, that the quantity of beef in storage in Chicago is greater today than ever before in history, and, furthermore, that it was increased by 100,000,000 pounds during last December; and yet the people are paying the highest prices for meat that were ever known, and constantly being admonished by the federal food administration to observe "meatless days" and to eat less meat for the sole purpose of conserving the supply.

The enormous and constantly increasing supply of beef and beef products in the great packing house centers is explained on the theory that cattle-owners refuse to hold their stock longer than is absolutely necessary because of the prevailing unprecedentedly high prices of feedstuffs. It does not pay, they say; and for that reason immature beef animals, dairy stock, old cows—everything with hoofs and horns, irrespective of age—are being shunted off to the slaughter pens to escape longer feeding. The stock men declare that, even as high as are the prices of meat and meat products, the feeding of cattle through the long northern and western winter is necessarily at a loss to themselves, and they refuse to suffer it, even at the expense of finding themselves with sadly depleted herds in the spring.

It is interesting, if not surprising, that a country supposed to be so over-populated as China is supposed to be, has, in this world food crisis, a surplus of such a fundamental food staple as beef which it can export by the "millions of pounds" to a war associate; and it seems almost as strange that we should want that surplus while our own storage houses are jammed with meat, with the people being appealed to for further conservation of the supply and with the poorer classes practically forced to do without meat altogether because of its high and constantly-advancing price.

It seems to the lay mind that, our war associate nations in Europe being distressed because of the shortage of meat, our excess supply ought to be shipped to them instead of its being hoarded in our storage plants while we import still more beef from the Orient. Or at any rate, if we have so much meat as the authorities tell us we have, it seems that more of it should find its way onto our tables, at a reasonable price, to the conservation of other food staples which are not so plentiful.

The crown prince hasn't said much of his particular part in the war, and yet he has had his picture taken whenever he could commandeer a photographer.

Then, too, if suffrage means another sockless day for father, he'll soon have enough o' them for a week-end.

There has been no celebration of the New Year resolution—it was such a spiritless affair.

An exchange says that the Russians "want peace with bread and butter." But what's the use, in view of that way they have of letting the bread fall on the buttered side?

"Burn wood to relieve the coal shortage," is the advice of The Literary Digest. Which will be all right—if the price doesn't rise higher than the pine grows.

The Chicago News says that another advantage of keeping a sheep is that it might be used as extra cover on heatless nights.

By the war stamps ye shall also know the patriotic Sons of Thrift.

The slacker wouldn't wound the earth by digging in it, and he hasn't the heart to cut a tree down.

A blizzard may be accompanied by "an eager air," but it is by no means a "nipping" one in this water-washed territory.

Since the man who predicted the blizzard is likewise short of fire, you may have the satisfaction of telling him he "brought it on himself."

JUST FROM GEORGIA

By Frank L. Stanton



The Brisk Ride.

I.

We've took the wagon off the wheels an' made a whizzin' sleigh;
Oh, we're speedin' on in Dixie, with a hip an' a hooray!
We're slidin' to the summer in the hallelula way—
The blizzard-hoss is trottin' fine in Dixie!

II.

The winter-world's a-sprucin' up the best you ever knowed,
An' the trumpets of the North Wind are the finest ever blowed!
An' we've took our tribulations, an' we've lost 'em on the road,
An' the blizzard-hoss is trottin' fine in Dixie!

* * * * *

As a Philosopher Sees It.

The "Richland Philosopher" has this warnote in his Greensboro Herald-Journal column:

"We find some people who think that the Lord is mad with the world because the people are so wicked, and that is the reason He permits the war to go on. Our opinion is that if the Lord was mad enough with the people to destroy them for wickedness He would just give the world a back-handed lick and wipe everything out of existence, and let the thing be over with!"

* * * * *

The Hour Hand.

This from Grantland Rice's book of poems, "Songs of the Stalwart." It is the closing stanza of a poem entitled "The Hour Hand:"

"What time is it?
It's time to be
Out there among the battling throng;
It's time to set your honor free
From any taint of shame or wrong;
It's time to be upon the square.
And, when you've cut in with your best,
You'll find, out in the far Somewhere,
It's time enough to take your rest."

* * * * *

Explaining Their Grouch.

A correspondent of The Sevier County (Ark.) News writes of the reasonable grouch of certain citizens:

"Well, the weather is still cold and there are a lot of fellows down here in the valley bought such heavy axes that our wives can't hardly chop with them, and of course we get pretty cold these mornings without wood."

* * * * *

The Bill of Fare.

No respite from the price is found—
The princely price to dine or sup;
We do not pass the bacon round:—
We "pass it up!"

* * * * *

"Real Picnic Weather."

Here's philosophy from The Commerce News:

"Now that the public has received thorough training in standing up against all sorts of weather, the balance of winter is not feared. Twenty degrees above zero will be picnic brand henceforth."

* * * * *

Freeze Along!

When all the cold flags are unfurled
We'll freeze along together,
Since it has never warmed the world
To blame it on the weather.

* * * * *

Word From Br'er Williams.

De Lawd wuz pleased wid de worl' He made, an' de animiles liked it, but Man come 'long an' said de animiles ain't got sense like what he got.

* * * * *

Won Out.

De Blizzard come ter warm his han's,
F'um blowin' all about,
Played a freeze-out wid my fire,
An' friz my fire out!

* * * * *

Poets who have worn the subject of ancient "Pan" to a frazzed edge, find it absolutely necessary now to turn their attention to Frying Pan.

* * * * *

Measuring Him Up.

This from that lively commentator, The Arkansas Thomas Cat:

"Next to Sol Batavia, our postmaster, sitting in front of a blazing log fire, there ain't nothing as slow, except pouring sorghum molasses out of a jug."

* * * * *

See the Record.

Tennyson J. Daft writes in The Kansas City Star, of "The Village 'Youmerist.'"

"With folks who ask, 'Will McAdoo?'
I always have my fun.
I laugh and answer just like this:
'Well, look what McAdone!'"

* * * * *

A Happy Meeting.

London Punch, which has been warbrightened, gives this one:

"Visitor (at private hospital)—Can I see Lieutenant Barker, please?

Matron—We do not allow ordinary visiting. May I ask if you're a relative?

Visitor (boldly)—Oh, yes! I'm his sister.

Matron—Dear me! I'm very glad to meet you. I'm his mother."

Petition and Service of Process For Torrens Land Registration

BY WILLIAM E. ARNAUD,
(Examiner for Fulton County.)

The method or modus operandi of registering title to land under the Georgia law is about as follows:

First, a suit is filed in the superior court of the county in which the land lies, to which all persons who are shown by the plaintiff's petition to have any interest in the land sought to be registered. This suit is filed for the purpose of securing a judgment which will settle and determine the status or condition of the title to the land. This judgment is against the land in rem, and in personam, against all persons who may have any interest in the land itself. Because the suit names all interested parties, as parties defendant, it should not be inferred that the claims of all the defendants are adverse to the petitioner for registration. In fact, the suit to settle the title is of distinct benefit to many, if not all, of the defendants, as their interests, equities or claims are fixed and preserved in one judgment of the superior court, which declares and affirms the true condition of the title which has been the subject of investigation.

The petition for registration names all parties who have any lien, interest, equity or claim in the land described in the petition. All named parties to the action, who are residents of the state, are served with a copy of the petition for registration, as is done in ordinary civil suits. All unknown claimants, and all interested non-residents, are served by publication in the newspaper carrying the advertisement of the sheriff's sale. This advertisement is a short notice addressed "to whom it may concern," and to those parties, if any, who reside beyond the limits of the state, or whose place of residence is unknown to petitioner. The notice should contain a description of the premises as described in the petition for registration; and warns all parties concerned to show cause, if any they have, why the described lands should not be registered in accordance with the prayers of the petition for registration.

How Court Obtains Jurisdiction.

The court also obtains jurisdiction of the land itself by having the sheriff go upon the land and post a notice, similar to the newspaper advertisements, in a conspicuous place upon the premises.

In this connection the sheriff is also required to make an official return to the court of the names and addresses of each and every person above the age of 14 years actually occupying the land, including the members of the applicant's own household. After the sheriff has made his return as to the occupancy of the land the clerk of the court thereupon sends out, by registered mail, to such named persons, a copy of the petition for registration.

Of course service or receipt of a copy of the petition for registration may be acknowledged or waived in writing, as is usual and customary in other legal actions, except that such acknowledgement of service should be signed in the presence of the judge, the clerk or examiner, and attested by such officer. As it is to the advantage of all parties concerned that their several interests be decided and affirmed by a judgment of the court, a suit to settle the title to land will generally be a friendly affair, and an acknowledgement of service will save time and expense in securing registration.

Service on Interested Parties.

The provisions of the law for service of all parties having an interest in the land is thorough and complete, and is intended to prevent fraudulent registration at the expense of any person who has a valid claim or interest in the premises. The interests of all persons are safe-guarded by provisions that ample notice and service shall at all times be given to all parties concerned. At any time any interested person may intervene and be made a party to the suit, to determine their title or interest. As a final safe-guard, the court before passing the decree authorizing the registration of land shall first satisfy himself that the required publication of notice and service of process has been made in all particulars. After judgment all entries of service by the sheriff, and all acknowledgements of service, are not then subject to traverse; and the recital of service of process and of notice of publication, contained in the court's decree or final judgment in the case, is conclusive evidence that such service, publication and notice have been legally given. Although the court's judgment is final as to service and notice, and is binding upon all parties, this judgment does not prevent any aggrieved person from prosecuting a right of action against any sheriff who makes a false return of service, or against any clerk or examiner who falsely attests a waiver or acknowledgment of service, or any clerk who fails to publish or mail the notice required by law.

Eloquent Tribute Paid Dixie's Hero In Sermon by Rev. James W. Lee

St. Louis, January 13.—(Special.)—Rev. James W. Lee, chaplain of Barnes hospital, this city, and former pastor of the Trinity and Park Street Methodist churches of Atlanta, today delivered one of the finest eulogies to the memory of General Robert E. Lee ever heard in St. Louis. The address was delivered under the auspices of a local camp of United Confederate Veterans at the Jefferson Memorial building. In the course of his address Mr. Lee said in part:

"Thomas Carlyle declared that 'There is a divine idea pervading the visible universe, which visible universe is indeed but its symbol and sensible manifestation, having in itself no meaning or even true existence independent of it. To the mass of men this divine idea lies hidden; yet to discern it and seize it and live wholly in it is the condition of all genuine virtue, knowledge, freedom, and the end, therefore, of all spiritual effort in every age.'

"In this statement we are furnished with a principle by which to account for the continuous and growing influence of every great man.

"Plato discerned and seized and wholly lived in the divine idea it is the function of philosophy to interpret. Darwin wholly lived in the divine idea expressed in the method of creation, hence the flowers and birds of all nature continue to fill the sky with sweeter perfume and richer melody in honor of his achievements, with every passing year.

"The divine idea General Lee wholly discerned, seized and lived in, was with the distinctly human aspects of it with which lovers and muses are concerned. The universalities will guard the fortunes of Plato; the naturalists will take care of the achievements of Darwin; but humanity, the top and epitome of all creation, will recount to itself, over and over again, the brilliant and magnificent qualities which united to make the vast and eternal character of Lee.

"There have been many generals, doubtless, who were the equal of Lee from a military standpoint, but it is not easy to recall one who was his equal in all the qualities and elements of character which unite to make a great man. At this period, particularly, when the whole world is torn with passion and strife, it is a good time to measure the dimensions of Lee.

"He was a soldier, trained by all the discipline and learning mapped out for the military men of his day. He was a great strategist. He inspired the respect and confidence and love of those who served under him. His restraint in the midst of victory was recognized by all. His patient endurance in the face of adverse fortune, made of him an object of admiration the world round. It may be said, in reality, that the two victories which distinguished Lee and Grant more than any others connected with the career in the civil war, they both won at Appomattox Court House, in the attitude the one assumed to the other, at the time of the greatest crisis in American history.

"The distinguishing feature, however, of Lee's career, the one which lifts him to the very highest level, not only as a military leader but as a man, is the scrupulous regard he manifested and practiced in enforcing upon those under his leadership the most advanced and humane rules of civilized warfare.

"Our southern confederacy has passed away, but the patriotism, devotion, consecration which took form in its leaders, are forever safe. So great are we as a people that it has only taken a few more than fifty sad, heartrending years to bring us, as a nation, to a level of goodwill, upon which it is in the hearts of our citizens in the north to give to the confederates the same praise for their loyalty to what they believed, at the time, to be right, as to those who fought on the side of the union and victory. The people of this country, north and south, have come to a point of view high enough above the level of that occupied by our countrymen a little more than half a century ago, to appreciate the great and good men on both sides of the question that separated them once into contending armies."

Daredevils of War

By HENRY JAMES BUXTON

DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN CRUISER KONIGSBERG

The destruction of the German raiding cruiser Konigsberg by British airmen forms one of the most remarkable and daring exploits of the big war.

The English cruiser Nemesis discovered the Boche ship hiding in the Rufiji river, opposite Mafia island, in German East Africa.

The English captain acted with the characteristic resource of the Briton. He scuttle a German merchant ship in the mouth of the river to keep the raider from getting out, and then turned his big guns on the Konigsberg. The latter boat crawled out of range, however. Then the English captain decided to bottle up the enemy as tight as a drum. He placed Lieutenant Lavington in charge of the collier Newbridge and told him to run the craft past an island in the middle of the river which had been heavily fortified by the Germans, and sink the vessel in the channel. In the face of a terrific fire, Lieutenant Lavington piloted the Newbridge past the fortified island. The Newbridge was scuttled and as she sank, the Britishers leaped into launches and ran the gauntlet of the fire of the island again. Several of the English sailors were killed and wounded, but most of them got back safely to the English cruiser.

The English captain decided to use aeroplanes to effect the destruction of the Konigsberg.

An air spotter quickly discovered that the German raider lay hidden in a lagoon in the jungle. The Huns had employed camouflage to conceal the presence of the vessel. Trees were tied to the mastheads and branches and jungle grass placed over the decks. In the face of a heavy fire from the Germans, the air spotter descended to about 600 feet to enable the observer to take photographs.

A few days later two aeroplanes loaded with bombs winged for that part of the jungle where lay the raider. Riding one machine was Flight Commander Watkins, with Assistant Paymaster Badger as observer, and riding the other were Lieutenant Commander Coll, with Flight Sub-Lieutenant Arnold as observer.

Two British monitors, the Severn and the Mercy, moved up the river, and took a position at the entrance of the lagoon where lay the raider. The areoplanes quickly located the position of the German and signalled to the monitors, which fired in salvo, the shells striking with terrible effect on the Boche warship. The airmen supplemented this work by showering down bombs on the decks of the enemy. In a half hour the German was on fire in her forward deck.

But there was plenty of fight left in the Huns, and they replied stubbornly and courageously to the salvos of the monitors. The anti-aircraft guns on the vessel also made things perilous for the English aviators. But these plucky boys continued to spot for the English gunners and to continue the rain of bombs on the enemy. One of their bombs touched off the magazine of the raider, and the ship blew up with an ear-splitting intonation. At that moment the engine of Lieutenant Arnold's machine went out of commission, and the airship plunged into the river near the monitor Mercy.

Flight Commander Coll was caught in the wreckage, and in great danger of drowning. Lieutenant Arnold fought clear of the wreckage and went to the rescue of his pilot. He succeeded in saving him. Both were taken aboard the monitor. The destruction of the German raider demonstrated the value of aircraft in modern warfare.

Some Sidelights On the Great War

GOVERNMENTS AND SHIPPING

BY H. S. OAKLEY.

London—There is no doubt that after the war governments the world over will insist on taking a hand in shipping problems. In some countries, of course, subsidies and rebates have long been a part of the national policy toward merchant shipping. Germany was an instance of this, for it is notorious that much of the sudden growth which characterized her mercantile marine during the pre-war decade was due to government support and assistance.

In Great Britain, however, where by far the larger proportion of the world's shipping was owned, the government policy was one of benevolent indifference. Load-line regulations and rules providing fair conditions for the crews were in operation with other minor forms of "police" control, but with these exceptions the shipowner was left severely alone to run his ships and find his freights exactly where and when he pleased. There is no gainsaying that he did it efficiently, so efficiently indeed that the world came in a very large measure to rely on him for its transport service.

The war has changed all this. At first ship owning became an immensely profitable business. Freights rose to abnormal heights, and ships changed hands at fabulous prices. The ships that were requisitioned by the admiralty earned considerably more than they ever earned before, while those left to trade as usual were in so great demand that they were often able to earn their total value in a single voyage.

As the war has progressed, however, a change has come over the scene. Hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping have been sunk. Labor shortage and the demand for other things have interfered with the normal output of the shipyards. Gradually the control of the government has increased under an urgent public demand that shipowners "profiteering" should cease, and today practically the entire shipping industry, both building and running, is in government hands. The same men are, of course, doing the actual business, but they are doing it in accordance with carefullly prepared government schedules.

British Shipowner in Leading Strings.

While the British shipowner has thus been placed in leading strings, business men the world over have been saying that their prewar reliance on British shipping has been a mistake. The United States, looking at the matter first as a business proposition and now as a war necessity, has embarked on a program which we understand here will, when complete, total at least 6,000,000 tons. Japan sees the possibility of dominating the shipping business in the Pacific and the China seas, and is beginning with a building program exceeding a million tons. Denmark, Norway and Sweden are building on a proportionately large scale, while Germany, though for the time being off the seas, is making her preparations once again to fly her flag the world over. In every case active government assistance and control is the keynote of the situation.

The British shipowner is wondering whether, in the face of this world-wide determination to enter into the business of ship-owning on a large scale, he will ever regain the freedom and independence which he once boasted. He is girding against government control and the curtailment of his profits. More than one wealthy owner, far from being surfeited with the profits of 1914, 1915 and 1916, is bleating pitifully that under present conditions ships can scarcely earn their expenses. An elaborate report has been issued by the United Kingdom and Liverpool Shipowners' association, probably the most influential body of shipping experts in the world, pleading that when the war is over freedom shall once more be restored to them. At the same time they insist that government assistance will be necessary if they are to restore their vast fleets to their pre-war condition.

Government Assistance Far Reaching.

They have not realized that they cannot have government assistance without government control. Their attitude has been challenged promptly by the merchant class, who point out through the executive council of the associated chambers of commerce, that though shipping is of immense importance it is not a "basic industry in the economic sense of the word." Shipping, they declare, must be subordinated to production, and must be made to serve the national needs and national demands. They refer to certain alleged agreements made in the past with foreign shipping companies inimical to national industry and urge that there is grave necessity for legislation making it a statutory and penalizing offense—

(1) for any British shipowner to join with foreigners in any arrangement calculated to check British ships carrrying British goods from any port in the United Kingdom to any British imperial port;

(2) for any British shipowner to join with foreigners in any arrangement as to the control of British coastwise trade and shipping;

(3) for any British shipowner to carry foreign goods from a foreign port at a cheaper rate than that charged for similar British goods from a British port for a similar distance.

In other words, British merchants are demanding that BRitish shipping shall be their servant and not their master. One thing certain is that when the war ends the British government will have at its disposal a vast merchant fleet, built and owned by the state, and also that national shipyards will be in existence ready to increase the size of that fleet. Every indication points to the state continuing permanently in the shipping business, so that whatever may be the outcome of the quarrel betweeen the merchants and the shipowners, a new and probably decisive factor will make its influence felt.

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HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS.

Much as we dislike to inflict these mysterious medical terms on the health fan, hypertrophic rhinitis is unavoidable, because we know no other name unless it be obstructive catarrh, which is as wrong as it is vulgar. Perhaps most people would recognize it if we were to call it enlarged turbinate bones, especially those who have had a turbinate or two removed for the relief of hypertrophic rhinitis.

Frankly, there are far too many turbinates removed. In the nose the turbinates are the steam radiators, the humidors and the air driers of the human ventilating system, and it is a misfortune to lose a turbinate, much more so than it is to lose an appendix or a gall-sac, for one doesn't need these later superfluities nowadays.

The reason why so many turbinate bodies are removed is that patients are not patient enough and doctors love to give immediate relief. If victims of chronic rhinitis would undergo suitable local and general treatment early and long enough, the trouble might be controlled and the ultimate thickening or overgrowth of the turbinate bodies in the nose prevented. If every practicing physician would equip himself with the few instruments and the slight skill required to make direct examination of and apply local treatment to the well-nigh universal "catarrh" of the younger generation, a great many nose, and throat operations might be obviated.

In simple chronic rhinitis there is stuffiness now on one side, now on the other, with excessive secretion, frequent, as the patient imagines, "fresh colds," which last an hour or two or until customary external or internal environment is restored. In hypertrophic rhinitis there is noticeable obstruction on one side or perhaps on both all the time. In either kind of rhinitis the patient is likely to have middle ear trouble which eventually produces deafness.

Preserving direct treatment of the nasal lining by the doctor over a considerable period of time will bring relief in all cases of simple rhinitis and in a good share of all cases of hypertrophic rhinitis. This treatment is essentially given by the physician, because the agents employed are necessarily so strong that the patient cannot well manage them himself. The medicine must be applied to a limited area under the physician's direct vision, and not to the whole nasal cavity, otherwise the treatment would be unendurable.

In examining recruits for the national army it was noticeable that a large number of the young men had hypertrophic rhinitis, and that is natural when we bear in mind the universal custom of living most of the year in caves supplied with foul air, that is to say, still air warmed up above 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

No Cure for Candy Habit.

1. Kindly suggest something to soften the soles of the feet when they are dry and hard. 2. Can you recommend anything to destroy the desire for candy? I realize I eat too much of it. (Mrs. A. L. P.)

ANSWER—Smear the soles with glycerin each night, and use in the shoes a powder of one part salicylic acid and eight parts zinc stearate. You'll have to exercise your will power on the candy habit, or substitute dates and raisins.

Alarmingly Prevalent Affliction.

Please tell me what to do for my lower limbs. One can take no comfort wearing the short skirts now demanded if one's shanks fairly cut the wind, and are a little bowed besides. (Discouraged.)

ANSWER—The heel and toe drill, toe dancing (toes turned in), and the squatting exercise of the setting-up drill will develop the legs.

Karell Too Strenuous.

1. Is there any way to reduce that is not quite so strenuous as the Karell diet? 2. Are internal hemorrhoids curable by any means other than operation? (C. R. C.)

ANSWER—1. You might try eating your way to normal weight on the system advocated by Dr. Rose in his book, "Eat Your Way to Health," which is probably available at the library. 2. No.

The Unborn Child.

Would like to know whether there is any direct connection between the mind of the mother and the development of an unborn child. For instance, if the mother worries about some unpleasant sight will the child be marked in a similar way? (Mrs. M. K. L.)

ANSWER—No more connection than there is between the the mind of a mother and the development of her ten-year-old son. "Marking" is mere superstition.

Dr. Brady will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. Writers' names are never printed. Only inquiries of general interest are answered in this column, but all letters will be answered by mail if written in ink and a stamped, self-addressed envelope is inclosed. Requests for diagnosis or treatment of individual cases cannot be considered. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of The Constitution.

ENGINEER STUDENTS MAY STAY IN SCHOOL TO COMPLETE COURSES

The next examination through which graduates of approved engineer schools may apply for commissions as provisional engineers, corps of engineers, will begin January 21. Another will probably be held about the middle of the coming summer.

Students in approved technical schools who are considered as rating in the upper third of their classes may enter the enlisted reserve corps, and so enlisted will be permitted to remain on the inactive list until they have completed their college courses. When they leave their colleges these students will be called for active service in some branch of the engineer service of the army or will be discharged to take their chances under the selective service law.

LAWYERS WHO WILL HELP REGISTRANTS ANNOUNCED

Edgar Watkins, chairman of the legal advisory board, has announced the following list of lawyers who will aid registrants to answer questionnaires at the courthouse from January 15 to 21:

January 15—Municipal court.

January 16—Arminius Wright, chairman; Spencer R. Atkinson, Clarence Bell, R. S. Bauer, Hugh B. Cobb, John Crenshaw, Julian S. Chambers, E. V. Carter, Jr., Frank Callaway, Roy S. Drennan, W. S. Dillon.

January 17—Alex Meyer, chairman; P. B. D'Orr, David Eichberg, W. D. Ellis, Jr., Paul Etheridge, M. F. Goldstein, J. H. Gilbert, William T. Gordon, Thomas H. Goodwin, J. C. Graham, Leonard Grossman.

January 18—Waverly Fairman, chairman; Mallory J. Hunt, Harvey Hatcher, Harold Hirsch, T. A. Hammond, J. W. Humphries, T. B. Higdon, Carl Hutcheson, Herbert Haas, Leonard Haas, M. Hersberg.

January 19—John A. Hynds, chairman; Judge T. O. Hathcock, Virgil Jones, Harrison Jones, Robert H. Jones, Jr., Albert Kamper, Alex C. King, Roy Lewis, W. G. Lovins, Edward Lyle, R. O. Lovett.

January 21—Ernest C. Konta, chairman; L. F. McClelland, Samuel A. Mansell, Alexander McDougald, David McDougald, Tillou von Nunes, Robert F. Parker, Arthur Powell, Henry Peeples, Ed Pomeroy, C. L. Pettigrew.

"OVER THE TOP"

By Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey

(Continued from Yesterday.)

CHAPTER XI.

"Over the Top."

On my second trip to the trenches our officer was making his rounds of inspection, and we received the cheerful news that at four in the morning we were to go over the top and take the German front line trench. My heart turned to lead. Then the officer carried on with his instructions. To the best of my memory I recall them as follows: "At eleven a wiring party will go out in front and cut lanes through our barbed wire for the passage of troops in the morning. At two o'clock our artillery will open up with an intense bombardment which will last until four. Upon the lifting of the barrage, the first of the three waves will go over." Then he left. Some of the Tommies, first getting permission from the sergeant, went into the machine gunners' dugout, and wrote letters home, saying that in the morning, they were going over the top, informing that if the letters reached their destination it ould mean that the writer had been killed.

These letters were turned over to the captain with instructions to mail same in the event of the writer's being killed. Some of the men made out their wills in their pay book, under the caption, "will and last testament."

Then the nerve-racking wait commenced. Every now and then I would glance at the dial of my wrist watch and was surprised to see how fast the minutes passed by. About five minutes to two I got nervous waiting for our guns to open up. I could not take my eyes from my watch. I crouched against the parapet and strained my muscles in a death-like grip upon my rifle. As the hands on my watch showed two o'clock, a blinding red flare lighted up the sky in our rear, then thunder, intermixed with a sharp, whistling sound in the air over our heads. The shells from our guns were speeding on their way toward the German lines. With one accord the men sprang up on the fire step and looked over the top in the direction of the German trenches. A line of bursting shells lighted up No Man's Land. The din was terrific and the ground trembled. Then, high above our heads we could hear a sighing moan. Our big boys behind the line had opened up and 9.2's and 15-inch shells commenced dropping into the German lines. The flash of the guns behind the lines, the scream of the shells through the air, and the flare of them, bursting, was a spectacle that put Pain's greatest display into the shade. The constant pup, pup, of German machine guns and an occasional rattle of rifle firing gave me the impression of a huge audience applauding the work of the batteries.

Our eighteen-pounders were destroying the German barbed wire, while the heavier stuff was demolishing their trenches and bashing in dugouts or funk-holes.

Then Fritz got busy.

Their shells went screaming overhead, aimed in the direction of the flares from our batteries. Trench mortars started dropping "Minnies" in our front line. We clicked several casualties. Then they suddenly ceased. Our artillery had taped or silenced them.

During the bombardment you could almost read a newspaper in our trench. Sometimes in the flare of a shell-burst a man's body would be silhouetted against the parados of the trench and it appeared like a huge monster. You could hardly hear yourself think. When an order was to be passed down the trench, you had to yell it, using your hands as a funnel into the ear of the man sitting next to you on the fire step. In about twenty minutes a generous rum issue was doled out. After drinking the rum, which tasted like varnish and sent a shudder through your frame, you wondered why they made you wait until the lifting of the barrage before going over. At ten minutes to four, word was passed down, "Ten minutes to go!" "Ten minutes to live!" We were shivering all over. My legs felt as if they were asleep. Then word was passed down: "First wave get on and near the scaling ladders."

These were small wooden ladders which we had placed against the parapet to enable us to go over the top on the lifting of the barrage. "Ladders of Death" we called them, and veritably they were.

Before a charge Tommy is the politest of men. There is never any pushing or crowding to be first up these ladders. We crouched around the base of the ladders, waiting for the word to go over. I was sick and faint, and was puffing away at an unlighted fag. Then came the word, "Three minutes to go; upon the lifting of the barrage and on the blast of the whistles, 'Over the Top with the Best o' Luck and Give Them Hell.'" The famous phrase of the western front. The Jonah phrase of the western front. To Tommy it means if you are lucky enough to come back, you will be minus an arm or a leg. Tommy hates to be wished the best of luck; so, when peace is declared, if it ever is, and you meet a Tommy on the street, just wish him the best of luck and duck the brick that follows.

I glanced again at my wrist watch. We all wore them and you could hardly call us "sissies" for doing so. It was a minute to four. I could see the hand move to the twelve, then a dead silence. It hurt. Everyone looked up to see what had happened, but not for long. Sharp whistle blasts rang out along the trench, and with a cheer the men scrambled up the ladders. The bullets were cracking overhead, and occasionally a machine gun would rip and tear the top of the sand bag parapet. How I got up that ladder I will never know. The first ten feet out in front was agony. Then we passed through the lanes in our barbed wire. I knew I was running, but could feel no motion below the waist. Patches on the ground seemed to float to the rear as if I were on a treadmill and scenery was rushing past me. The Germans had put a barrage of shrapnel across No Man's Land, and you could hear the pieces slap the ground about you.

After I had passed our barbed wire and gotten into No Man's Land, a Tommy about fifteen feet to my right front turned around and looking in my direction, put his hand to his mouth and yelled something which I could not make out on account of the noise from the bursting shells. Then he coughed, stumbled, pitched forward, and lay still. His body seemed to float to the rear of me. I could hear sharp cracks in the air about me. These were caused by passing rifle bullets. Frequently, to my right and left, little spurts of dirt would rise into the air, and a ricochet bullet would whine on its way. If a Tommy should see one of these little spurts in front of him, he would tell the nurse about it later. The crossing of No Man's Land remains a blank to me.

Men on my right and left would stumble and fall. Some would try to get up, while others remained huddled and motionless. Then smashed-up barbed wire came into view, and seemed carried on a tide to the rear. Suddenly, in front of me loomed a bashed-in trench about four feet wide. Queer-looking forms like mud turtles were scrambling up its wall. One of these forms seemed to slip and then rolled to the bottom of the trench. I leaped across this intervening space. The man to my left seemed to pause in mid-air, then pitched head down into the German trench. I laughed out loud in my delirium. Upon alighting on the other side of the trench I came to with a sudden jolt. Right in front of me loomed a giant form with a rifle which looked about ten feet long, on the end of which seemed seven bayonets. These flashed in the air in front of me. Then through my mind flashed the admonition of our bayonet instructor back in Blighty. He had said, "whenever you get in a charge and run your bayonet up to the hilt into a German, the Fritz will fall. Perhaps your rifle will be wrenched from your grasp. Do not waste time. If the bayonet is fouled in his equipment, by putting your foot on his stomach, and tugging at the rifle to extricate the bayonet. Simply press the trigger and the bullet will free it. In my present situation this was fine logic, but for the life of me I could not remember how he had told me to get my bayonet into the German. To me, this was the paramount issue. I closed my eyes, and lunged forward. My rifle was torn from my hands. I must have gotten the German because he had disappeared. About twenty feet to my left front was a huge Prussian nearly six feet four inches in height, a fine specimen of physical manhood. The bayonet from his rifle was missing, but he clutched the barrel in both hands and was swinging the butt around his head. I could almost hear the swish of the butt passing through the air. Three little Tommies were engaged with him. They looked like pigmies alongside of the Prussian. The Tommy on the left was gradually circling to the rear of his opponent. It was a funny sight to see them duck the swinging butt and try to jab him at the same time. The Tommy nearest me received the butt of the German's rifle in a smashing blow below the right temple. It smashed his head like an eggshell. He pitched forward on his side and a convulsive shudder ran through his body. Meanwhile, the other Tommy had gained the rear of the Prussian. Suddenly about four inches of bayonet protruded from the throat of the Prussian soldier, who staggered forward and fell. I will never forget the look of blank astonishment that came over his face.

Then something hit me in the left shoulder and my left side went numb. It felt as if a hot poker was being driven through me. I felt no pain—just a sort of nervous shock. A bayonet had pierced me from the rear. I fell backward on the ground, but was not unconscious, because I could see dim objects moving around me. Then a flash of light in front of my eyes and unconsciousness. Something had hit me on the head. I have never found out what it was.

I dreamed I was being tossed about in an open boat on a heaving sea and opened my eyes. The moon was shining. I was on a stretcher being carried down one of our communication trenches. At the advanced first-aid post my wounds were dressed, and then I was put into an ambulance and sent to one of the base hospitals. The wounds in my shoulder and head were not serious and in six weeks I had rejoined my company for service in the front line.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Accuracy in Grading Diamonds

In selling diamonds we have removed all mystery.

All are marked in plain English with the lowest price at which it is possible to sell them.

In addition to the price, we mark the tag with the exact (and guaranteed) weight and quality.

In looking at the tag on any diamond in our stock a customer can tell all we know about it.

Diamonds in assorted grades shipped prepaid for inspection.

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"The Bolsheviki and World Peace"

By LEON TROTZKY.

Continued from first page.

to drop his war and go into their own, the class war. Kerensky held them at the front in the name of "the" revolution; he would get peace for them by arrangement with the allies. He didn't; he couldn't; he was dismissed by them. Not by the Bolsheviki, but by the Russian people who know the three or four things they want; land and liberty at home; the revolution and democracy for all the world.

I heard a radical assert one day that that was the reason Trotzky could be such an exception to the rule about radicals in power. He came to the head of the Russian revolution when his ideas were the actual demands of the Russian people and that it was not his strength of character, but the force of a democratic public opinion in mob power, which made him stick to his philosophy and carry out his theories and promises. I find upon inquiry here in New York that while he was living and working as a journalist on the East Side, he left one paper after another because he could not conform to their editorial policies and would not compromise. He was "stiff-necked," "obstinate," "unreasonable." In other, kinder words, Trotzky is a strong man, with a definite mind and a purpose of his own, which he has the will and the nerve to pursue.

Also, however, Trotzky is a strong man who is ruled by and represents a very simple-minded people who are acting like him, literally upon the theory that the people govern now, in Russia; the common people; and that, since they don't like the war of the czar, the kaiser, the kings and the emperors, their government should make peace with the peoples of the world, a democratic peace against imperialism and capitalism and the state everywhere, for the establishment in its stead of a free, world-wide democracy.

That may be the true explanation of Trotzky's Bolshevik peace policy in the world crisis of the world war. That is the explanation which is suggested by this book.

"Written in extreme haste," he says at the close of his preface, "under conditions far from favorable to systematic work . . . the entire book, from the first page to the last was written with the idea of the new international constantly in mind—the new international which must rise out of the present world cataclysm, the international of the last conflict and the final victory."

LINCOLN STEFFENS.

New York, January 4, 1917.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The forces of production which capitalism has evolved have outgrown the limits of nation and state. The national state, the present political form, is too narrow for the exploitation of these productive forces. The natural tendency of our economic system, therefore, is to seek to break through the state boundaries. The whole globe, the land and the sea, the surface as well as the interior, has become one economic workshop, the different parts of which are inseparably connected with each other. This work was accomplished by capitalism. But in accomplishing it the capitalist states were led to struggle for the subjection of the world-embracing economic system to the profit interests of the bourgeoisie of each country. What the politics of imperialism has demonstrated more than anything else is that the old national state that was created in the revolutions and the wars of 1789-1815, 1848-1859, 1864-1866 and 1870 has outlived itself, and is now an intolerable hindrance to economic development.

The present war is at bottom a revolt of the forces of production against the political form of nation and state. It means the collapse of the national state as an independent economic unit.

The nation must continue to exist as a cultural, ideologic and psychological fact, but its economic foundation has been pulled from under its feet. All talk of the present bloody clash being a work of national defense is either hypocrisy or blindness. On the contrary, the real, objective significance of the war is the breakdown of the present economic centers, and the substitution of a world economy in its stead. But the way the governments propose to solve this problem of imperialism is not through the intelligent, organized co-operation of all of humanity's producers, but through the exploitation of the world's economic system by the capitalist class of the victorious country; which country is by this war to be transformed from a great power into the world power.

WAR AGAINST CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM OF ECONOMY.

The war proclaims the downfall of the national state. Yet at the same time it proclaims the downfall of the capitalist system of economy. By means of the national state capitalism has revolutionized the whole economic system of the world. It has divided the whole earth among the oligarchies of the great powers, around which were grouped the satellites, the small nations, who lived off the rivalry between the great powers, around which were ment of world economy on the capitalistic basis means a ceaseless struggle for new and ever new fields of capitalist exploitation, which must be obtained from one and the same source, the earth. The economic rivalry under the banner of militarism is accompanied by robbery and destruction which violate the elementary principles of human economy. World production revolts not only against the confusion produced by national and state divisions, but also against the capitalist economic organization, which has now turned into barbarous disorganizations and chaos.

The war of 1914 is the most colossal breakdown in history of an economic system destroyed by its own inherent contradictions.

All the historical forces whose task it has been to guide the bourgeois society, to speak in its name and to exploit it, have declared their historical bankruptcy by the war. They defended capitalism as a system of human civilization, and the catastrophe born out of that system is primarily their catastrophe. The first wave of events raised the national governments and armies to unprecedented heights never attained before. For the moment the nations rallied around them. But the more terrible will be the crash of the governments when the people, deafened by the thunder of the cannon, realize the meaning of the events now taking place in all their truth and frightfulness.

The revolutionary reaction of the masses will be all the more powerful the more prodigious the cataclysm which history is now bringing upon them.

CAPITALISM CREATES CONDITIONS FOR SOCIALISM.

Capitalism has created the material conditions of a new socialist economic system. Imperialism has led the capitalist nations into historic chaos. The war of 1914 shows the way out of this chaos by violently urging the proletariat on to the path of revolution.

Now the economic backward countries of Europe the war brings to the fore problems of a far earlier historic origin—problems of democracy and national unity. This is in a large measure the case with the peoples of Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkan peninsula. But these historically belated questions, which were bequeathed to the present epoch as a heritage from the past, do not alter the fundamental character of the events. It is not the national aspirations of the Serbs, Poles, Roumanians or Finns that has mobilized twenty-five million soldiers and placed them in the battlefields, but the imperialistic interests of the bourgeoisie of the great powers. It is imperialism that has upset completely the European status quo, maintained for forty-five years, and raised again the old questions which the bourgeois revolution proved itself powerless to solve.

Yet in the present epoch it is quite impossible to treat these questions in and by themselves. They are utterly devoid of an independent character. The creation of normal relations of national life and economic development on the Balkan peninsula is unthinkable if czarism and Austria-Hungary are preserved. Czarism is now the indispensable military reservoir for the financial imperialism of France and the conservative colonial power of England. Austria-Hungary is the mainstay of Germany's imperialism. Issuing from the private family clashes between the national Servian terrorists and the Hapsburg political police, the war very quickly revealed its true fundamental character—a struggle of life and death between Germany and England. While the simpletons and hypocrites prate of the defense of national freedom and independence, the German-English war is really being waged for the freedom of the imperialistic exploitation of the peoples of India and Egypt on the one hand, and for the imperialistic division of the peoples of the earth on the other.

GERMANIC DREAM OF EUROPEAN CONQUEST.

Germany began its capitalistic development on a national basis with the destruction of the continental hegemony of France in the year 1870-1871. Now that the development of German industry on a national foundation has transformed Germany into the first capitalistic power of the world, she finds herself colliding with the hegemony of England in her further course of development. The complete and unlimited domination of the European continent seems to Germany the indispensable prerequisite of the overthrow of the world enemy. The first thing, therefore, that imperialistic Germany states in her program is the creation of a middle European league of nations. Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Balkan peninsula and Turkey, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Italy, and, if possible, enfeebled France and Spain and Portugal, are to make one economic and military whole, a great Germany under the hegemony of the present German state.

This program, which has been thoroughly elaborated by the economists, political students, jurists and diplomats of German imperialism and translated into reality by its strategists, is the most striking proof and most eloquent expression of the fact that capitalism has expanded beyond the limits of the national state and feels intolerably cramped within its boundaries. The national great power must go and in its place must step the imperialistic world power.

In these historical circumstances the working class, the proletariat, can have no interest in defending the outlived and antiquated national "fatherland," which has become the main obstacle to economic development. The task of the proletariat is to create a far more powerful fatherland, with far greater power of resistance—**the republican United States of Europe,** as the foundation of the United States of the World.

The only way in which the proletariat can meet the imperialistic perplexity of capitalism is by opposing to it as a practical program of the day the socialist organization of world economy.

War is the method by which capitalism, at the climax of its development, seeks to solve its insoluble contradictions. To this method the proletariat must oppose its own method, the method of the social revolution.

CZARISM SEEKS MARKET FOR POLITICAL PLUNDER.

The Balkan question and the question of the overthrow of czarism, propounded to us by the Europe of yesterday, can be solved only in a revolutionary way, in connection with the problem of the united Europe of tomorrow. The immediate, urgent task of the Russian social democracy, to which the author belongs, is the fight against czarism. What czarism primarily seeks in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans is a market for its political methods of plunder, robbery and acts of violence. The Russian bourgeoisie all the way up to its radical intellectuals has become completely demoralized by the tremendous growth of industry in the last five years, and it has entered into a bloody league with the dynasty, which has to secure to the impatient Russian capitalists their part of the world's booty by new land robberies.

While czarism stormed and devastated Galicia, and deprived it even of the rags and tatters of liberty granted to it by the Hapsburgs, while it dismembered unhappy Persia, and from the corner of the Bosporus strove to throw the noose around the neck of the Balkan peoples, it left to the liberalism which it despised the task of concealing its robbery by sickening declamations over the defense of Belgium and France. The year 1914 spells the complete bankruptcy of Russian liberalism, and makes the Russian proletariat the sole champion of the war of liberation. It makes the Russian revolution definitely an integral part of the social revolution of the European proletariat.

In our war against czarism, in which we have never known a "national" truce, we have never looked for help from Hapsburg or Hohenzollern militarism, and we are not looking for it now. We have preserved a sufficiently clear revolutionary vision to know that the idea of destroying czarism was utterly repugnant to German imperialism. Czarism has been its best ally on the eastern border. It is united to it by close ties of social structure and historical aims. Yet even if it were otherwise, even if it could be assumed that, in obedience to the logic of military operations, it would deal a destructive blow to czarism, in defiance of the logic of its own political interests—even in such a highly improbable case we should refuse to regard the Hohenzollerns not only as an objective but as a subjective ally.

PROLETARIAT OF ALL COUNTRIES MUST STAND TOGETHER.

The fate of the Russian revolution is so inseparably bound up with the fate of European socialism, and we Russian socialists stand so firmly on the ground of internationalism, that we cannot, we must not for a moment, entertain the idea of purchasing the doubtful liberation of Russia by the certain destruction of the liberty of Belgium and France, and—what is more important still—thereby inoculating the German and Austrian proletariat with the virus of imperialism.

We are united by many ties to the German social democracy. We have all gone through the German socialist school, and learned lessons from its successes as well as from its failures. The German social democracy was to us not only a part of the international. It was the party par excellence. We have always preserved and fortified the fraternal bond that united us with the Austrian social democracy. On the other hand, we have always taken pride in the fact that we have made our modest contribution toward winning suffrage in Austria and arousing revolutionary tendencies in the German working class. It cost more than one drop of blood to do it. We have unhesitatingly accepted moral and material support from our older brother who fought for the same ends as we on the other side of our western border.

Yet it is just because of this respect for the past, and still more out of respect for the future, which ought to unite the working class of Russia with the working classes of Germany and Austria, that we indignantly reject the "liberating" aid which German imperialism offers us in a Krupp munition box, with the blessing, alas! of German socialism. And we hope that the indignant protest of Russian socialism will be loud enough to be heard in Berlin and in Vienna.

The collapse of the second international is a tragic fact, and it were blindness or cowardice to close one's eyes to it. The position taken by the French and by the larger part of English socialism is as much a part of this breakdown as the position of the German and Austrian social democracy. If the present work addresses itself chiefly to the German social democracy it is only because the German party was the strongest, most influential, and in principle the most basic member of the socialist world. Its historic capitulation reveals most clearly the causes of the downfall of the second international. At first glance it may appear that the social revolutionary prospects of the future are wholly deceptive.

OLD SOCIALIST PARTIES DIVIDED BY NATIONALISM.

The insolvency of the old socialist parties has become catastrophically apparent. Why should we have faith in the future of the socialist movement? Such skepticism, though natural, nevertheless leads to quite an erroneous conclusion. It leaves out of account the good will of history, just as we have often been too prone to ignore its ill will, which has now so cruelly shown itself in the fate that has overcome the international.

The present war signalizes the collapse of the national states. The socialist parties of the epoch now concluded were national parties. They had become ingrained in the national states with all the different branches of their organizations, with all their activities and with their psychology. In the face of the solemn declarations at their congresses they rose to the defense of the conservative state, when imperialism, grown big on the national soil, began to demolish the antiquated national barriers. And in their historic crash the national states have pulled down with them the national socialist parties also.

It is not socialism that has gone down, but its temporary historical external form. The revolutionary idea begins its life anew as it casts off its old rigid shell. This shell is made up of living human beings, of an entire generation of socialists that has become fossilized in self-abnegating work of agitation and organization through a period of several decades of political reaction, and has fallen into the habits and views of national opportunism or possibilism. All efforts to save the second international on the old basis, by personal diplomatic methods and mutual concessions, are quite hopeless. The old mole of history is now digging its passageways all too well and none has the power to stop him.

THE MAIN HINDRANCE OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

As the national states have become a hindrance to the development of the forces of production, so the old socialist parties have become the main hindrance to the revolutionary movement of the working class. It was necessary that they should demonstrate to the full their extreme backwardness, that they should discredit their utterly inadequate and narrow methods, and bring the shame and horror of national discord upon the proletariat, in order that the working class might remancipate itself, through these fearful disillusionments, from the prejudices and slavish habits of the period of preparation, and become at last that which the voice of history is now calling it to be—the revolutionary class fighting for power.

The second international has not lived in vain. It has accomplished a huge cultural work. There has been nothing like it in history before. It has educated and assembled the oppressed classes. The proletariat does not now need to begin at the beginning. It enters on the new road not with empty hands. The past epoch has bequeathed to it a rich arsenal of ideas. It has bequeathed to its the weapons of criticism. The new epoch will teach the proletariat to combine the old weapons of criticism with the new criticism of weapons.

This book was written in extreme haste, under conditions far from favorable to systematic work. A large part of it is devoted to the old international which has fallen. But the entire book, from the first to the last page, was written with the idea of the new international constantly in mind, the new international which must rise up out of the present world cataclysm, the international of the last conflict and the final victory.

LEON TROTZKY.

Tomorrow's installment is Chapter I. of Trotzky's story: "The Bolsheviki and World Peace." In it the author takes up "The Balkan Question," and discusses it from an angle that is new to the average newspaper reader. Don't miss it.

DON'T "CAMOUFLAGE" IN TIMES OF PEACE, URGES DR. PROCTOR

"Camouflage" was the subject of the sermon of Dr. H. H. Proctor at the First Congregational church, colored, last night.

"This word," he said, "is of French origin and has grown out of the war. It means simply disguise. There are artists giving their entire time to the work of camouflage in the army. If disguise is justified in war it surely is not in civil life. Nothing stands permanently but reality. Distinguish, however, camouflage from courtesy, secrecy, reservation and optimism. The ideal lies in the example of Jesus, who combined honesty and kindness. In all his relationships there was never a case of being honest without being kind or of being kind without being honest. Let us seek this ideal in our relations with our fellowmen and with our God."

Odd Fellows' Property Placed in the Hands Of Davis and Ingram

Judge George L. Bell, of the Fulton superior court, has signed a final order in the long-drawn-out lawsuit of the Colored Order of Odd Fellows in Georgia, against certain dissatisfied elements within its ranks.

Under the final order granted by Judge Bell Saturday, the large property, business and assets of the fraternity is turned over to District Grand lodge, No. 18, of Georgia, and James A. Branch, who has been receiver under the court's appointment, was discharged.

This is the final step in the litigation and is the last link in the victory for the Georgia people; it places the affairs back into the hands of Odd Fellows incorporated under the laws of Georgia, with B. J. Davis, secretary and manager; B. S. Ingram, president, and a board of directors, consisting of these two officers, and H. H. Pace, treasurer, J. H. Watson, Dr. R. C. Williams, Dr. E. J. Turner and Sim Jones, prominent and successful business and professional colored men of the state.

MARIST COLLEGE BOYS WILL PRESENT COMEDY

A one-act comedy called "School Days" will be staged by pupils of the Marist college, 289 Ivy street, Tuesday evening, January 15, to which Atlanta citizens are cordially invited.

In addition to the play, several short sketches are arranged for the evening's entertainment, among these are two clever monologues by Jesse Treach and a funny little act by Phil Gordon, Aron Lichenstein and Simon Koplan.

NEW DEMURRAGE RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 21

Chairman Candler Issues First Order Under Direction of Director General McAdoo.

Chairman C. M. Candler, of the state railroad commission, has just issued the commission's first order under direction of the federal director general of the railroads.

This order was to put into effect in Georgia the new scale of demurrage rates recently promulgated by the director general. Chairman Candler ordered the new charges to take effect in Georgia January 21.

The order is as follows:

Special Emergency Order No. 1.

Whereas, the president of the United States in the exercise of authority vested in him, issued his proclamation bearing date December 26, 1917, directing the taking possession, assumption and control of every system of transportation in the United States; and

Whereas, said proclamation provided as follows:

"Until and except so far as said director shall, from time to time, otherwise, by general or special orders, determine, such systems of transportation shall remain subject to all existing statutes and orders of the interstate commerce commission and to all statutes and orders of regulating commissions of the various states in which said systems or any part thereof may be situated. But any orders, general or special, hereafter made by said director shall have paramount authority and be obeyed as such." And

Whereas, the director general of railroads has issued his order No. 3, dated January 5, 1918, effective January 21, 1918, so as to provide as follows:

1. Forty-eight hours (two days) free time for loading or unloading on all commodities.

2. Twenty-four hours (one day) free time on cars held for any other purpose permitted by tariff. Demurrage charges per car per day or fraction of a day until car is released, as follows: $3 for the first day, $4 for the second day and for each succeeding additional day the charge to be increased $1 in excess of that for the preceding day until a maximum charge of $10 per car per day shall be reached on the eighth day of detention beyond free time, the charge thereafter to be $10 per car per day or fraction thereof. These charges will supersede all those named in existing tariffs applicable to domestic freight and specifically contemplate the cancellation of all average agreement provisions of existing tariffs.

No change is authorized hereby to be made in demurrage rules, regulations and charges applying on foreign export freight awaiting ships at export points. It is

Ordered, that the carriers in Georgia are hereby authorized to file tariffs providing for the above prescribed demurrage charges, to be effective January 21, 1918, applicable to Georgia intrastate freight traffic.

The demurrage charges and rules of this commission in conflict with the above mentioned general order No. 3 of the director general of railroads are hereby suspended until the further order of this commission.

By order of the commission.

C. M. CANDLER, Chairman.
ALBERT COLLIER, Secretary.

MISS PEARL SPELLMAN
MULTIGRAPHING
1017 3d Nat. Bank Bldg.

TANLAC

FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN HISTORY OF MEDICINE

MORE THAN NINE MILLION bottles sold in three years.

OVER 80,000 BOTTLES SOLD by Jacobs' Pharmacy Company at retail through their eleven Atlanta stores.

DEMAND FOR PREPARATION has broken all world's records for the sale of a proprietary medicine in the same length of time, and is constantly increasing.

LARGE AND MODERN LABORATORIES at Dayton, Ohio, occupy 60,000 square feet of floor space. Capacity of plant recently doubled to take care of rapidly increasing business. Present capacity 30,000 bottles daily.

BRANCH PLANT RECENTLY ESTABLISHED at Windsor, Canada, with a capacity of 8,000 bottles daily to supply tremendous demand in the Dominion of Canada.

PUBLICLY INDORSED THROUGH THE DAILY PRESS by men of prominence throughout the United States and Canada, including Supreme Court Judges, Mayors of leading cities, Lawyers, Doctors, Bankers, State and Government Officials, Prominent Educators and Ministers of the Gospel.

FAME OF MEDICINE has spread over entire American Continent and it is now a household word from coast to coast, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes throughout the United States and Canada.

TANLAC IS PURELY VEGETABLE and is composed of the most beneficial roots and herbs known to science. Formula complies with all National and State Pure Food and Health laws of the United States and Canada.

ABSOLUTE MERIT responsible for phenomenal and unprecedented success, the greatest proof of which is the fact that dealers who bought Tanlac three years ago when it was first placed on the market are still buying it in car-load lots.

LIKE ALL OTHER GREAT SUCCESSES, Tanlac has its imitators, and although there are now on the market over one hundred preparations claiming similar therapeutic value, many of whom are copying the original Tanlac advertising, the popularity of this preparation continues to grow and it is now unquestionably the most widely-talked-of medicine in the world today.

Sold In Atlanta By Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., And By The Leading Druggists In Practically Every City, Town And Village In America.

TRAFFIC BLOCKADE BROKEN IN CHICAGO

Thousands of Volunteer Workers, Including Many Women, Wield Picks and Shovels — Trains Running Today.

Chicago, January 13.—Picks and shovels, wielded by hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers and tens of thousands of municipal and railway employees, today succeeded in breaking the absolute traffic tie-up in Chicago and the middle west, which had been caused by the intense blizzard of Friday and Saturday.

Men, women and children bent willingly to the task of breaking traffic ways through the deep snow, while sunshine from a cloudless sky enabled them to make such progress that tonight railroads entering Chicago operated the first outgoing trains since yesterday afternoon. And from cities everywhere came reports that the volunteer workers had so opened streets and roads that their lines of delivery traffic were able to penetrate the storm-swept district, thereby ameliorating conditions which seriously had threatened fuel and food shortages.

Lines Open Today.

No railway schedules were formed, but practically every road operating from here managed to send out at least one train. Reports from outlying territory indicated that a majority of the scores of trains stalled in the snowdrifts yesterday gradually were proceeding and that by tomorrow, with the present clear weather prevailing, all lines would be open. Several through trains from the east and a few from the west arrived today, 24 to 36 hours late.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closed all local freight yards to release the men for clearing the tracks. The Chicago switch yards were opened and scores of freight stock trains were brought in today.

The Twentieth Century limited, from New York, due yesterday, arrived late tonight carrying a party of New York bankers, including Otto H. Kahn, who was to have addressed a bankers' meeting in Milwaukee tonight.

In Chicago, although the situation is improving, it still is impossible to make deliveries of provisions in many sections. The city had been practically without milk since yesterday, and dairies reported today that only preferred deliveries—to hospitals and to houses where there are children—will be made tomorrow.

Women Aided in Digging.

Heading many of the volunteers' digging brigades today were women—some clad in bloomers, or overalls. In some sections the women were out at 4 a. m. They were assisted by thousands of children. Schools will be closed this week until the streets are cleared, releasing some sixty thousand children for shoveling snow.

Though many apartment houses are without coal, it is thought that tomorrow will see danger of a serious coal famine averted. There is no shortage in the supply. The difficulty lies in making deliveries.

City officials tonight issued another warning of the danger of fire, because of the inability of the fire wagons to traverse many streets, and volunteer bucket brigades have been formed.

Eighteen deaths in this territory are known to have resulted from the storm. The temperature has been rising slowly throughout the district since Saturday afternoon; the wind has died down and indications are that there will be nothing of consequence to handicap the workers immediately, according to the weather bureau.

Kansas City Banker Murdered by Whisler Was Former Macon Man

Macon, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—G. Fuller Winters, vice president of the Kansas City federal reserve bank, who was killd by Captain Lewis B. Whisler, at Camp Funston, Kansas, along with three other men, when the captain robbed the camp bank Saturday, was a former Macon man. His father, Major E. E. Winters, is now a resident of Montgomery, Ala., but formerly was the general manager of the street railway system in Macon before the days of electric cars. Fuller Winters went from Macon to Chicago, where he engaged in the banking business.

HOW TO SAVE THE DRINKING MAN

Give him scientific medical treatment the same as you would do if he had typhoid fever. The Neal Treatment, taken at home in moderate cases, or any case at NEAL INSTITUTE, 229 Woodward avenue, Atlanta, Ga., will remove the CAUSE of continued indulgence. Ask for proofs.

60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities.

LIVES 200 YEARS!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headache, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will almost certainly find quick relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. Your money promptly refunded if it does not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—(adv.)

Don't Lock the Stable After the Horse Is Gone

Jacobs' Cathartic 'Dovers-Quinine

If taken at the first symptom, it will positively prevent a severe cold.

Perfectly safe for anyone to take, as it does not affect the head like plain sulphate of quinine, nor cause nausea or griping. The Quinine is combined with Extract of Cascara, which stimulates the liver, and relieves congestion through the bowel movement, while the quinine drives out the fever and inflammation, opens the head passages, and breaks up the cold immediately.

There is no better or safer remedy for colds, grippe and feverish headaches. Prepared in capsules and tablets, price 25 cents.

Jacobs' Pharmacy

Stores All Over Atlanta.

Schools and Public Buildings Open Sunday to Prevent Suffering; Officials and Citizens Co-operate to Help Atlantans in Distress

Thanks to the energetic actions taken by Governor Dorsey, Mayor Asa G. Candler and the various city officials and department heads who co-operated unhesitatingly in the work, every person in Atlanta was protected from serious results of the extreme cold of Sunday in combination with the coal shortage.

Many emergency measures were resorted to to see that no individual, rich or poor, young or old, white or black, should be placed in a situation that could result in danger, either to life or health.

Schools Kept Open.

The city schools were kept open all day and reports received by Superintendent of Schools J. C. Wardlaw last night indicated that a large number of people found refuge from the wintry temperatures which could not be kept outside the doors of the individual home where there was no coal to furnish the defenses of heat.

Orders have been given for the schools to remain closed to scholars for another week. They will be open every day, however, for the benefit of all who seek warmth. All coal on hand in the different schools is being put on sale in small lots and several of the schools were sold out during the day. By 4 o'clock Roach street, Mitchell street, Houston street and Taylor street had sold out. All other schools still have a supply ranging from two tons to thirty tons on hand and each will be kept open as long as the supply holds out.



Photo by Francis E. Price.

Top—A scene upon the arrival of a car of coal. City sanitary carts are shown ready to take fuel off an L. & N. car. Bottom—A scene in the city hall, showing Atlantans waiting to secure coal permits.

The four schools that sold out of coal Sunday had sold a total of 47 tons in the two days. Roach Street and Mitchell Street schools had started in the coal-selling business Saturday, and sold 11 tons each. The Houston and Taylor Streets schools did not go into the coal "business" until Sunday morning, but they did a rushing business during the day, Houston Street disposing of 15 tons and Taylor Street 10 tons, and no orders were received for more than 100 pounds.

Pupils to Get Books.

Superintendent Wardlaw asks that all pupils at the different schools call at their school rooms early Monday morning and get their books and other supplies. He also requests that all the teachers report at the schools to see that the children get their books in an orderly manner.

Principals of white schools are then instructed to go to their respective schools this morning and report to his office by phone for further instructions. There will be a meeting of these principals at 12 o'clock in the council chamber at city hall and a meeting of the principals of colored schools in the committee room on the fourth floor of city hall at 1 p. m.

Mayor Candler on Job.

Mayor Candler was on the job in the city hall all day Sunday. Early in the morning, while Fuel Administrator Kennedy was in a conference, some of the dealers moved to discontinue issuing priority slips, as they said they all had more than they could fill. One firm, the Randall Coal company, said they had over 400 unfilled orders.

"Give them to me," said the mayor. "I have two cars of coal in the yard, and will have more tomorrow."

At the request of Mr. Kennedy, employees of the Southern Bell Telephone company installed ten extra telephones in the third-floor corridor of the city hall Sunday and a long line of tables were placed there for the use of the coal dealers.

It was planned that the purchase of coal should be consummated in the city hall, direct from the representatives of the coal dealers. This plan will make it unnecessary for holders of priority tickets to go to one coal yard after another until they find one that has a supply of coal and can deliver it.

The city hall representatives of the dealers will keep in communication with the different yards and as soon as one dealer is sold out or has so many orders that he cannot complete deliveries within a reasonable time, he will turn the orders over to another dealer who is in position to take care of them.

A committee with headquarters in the Atlanta Commercial Exchange inaugurated a plan whereby those citizens who could spare any part of their stocks of coal, were afforded the opportunity to come to the rescue of those less fortunate in this generous hearted way. Others donated the use of their automobiles for the distribution of these contributions of fuel and many who would otherwise have doubtless suffered were relieved through this agency. A fleet of these cars patrolled the city up to a late hour Saturday night carrying these sacks of coal to those in direst need and the good work was continued all through Sunday. While the car-owners were "doing their bit" in this way, scores of others were donating coal to replenish the supply at the headquarters.

Commercial Exchange Helps.

This work will continue indefinitely while the seriousness of the situation lasts and any who have coal that they can spare to relieve distress cases are asked to phone the Atlanta Commercial Exchange, Ivy 4630 and 4135, so that arrangements may be made to utilize it. The committee in charge of this undertaking is as follows:

W. M. Hutchinson, chairman; E. P. McBurney, H. E. Watkins, J. Hope Tigner, C. M. Allen, E. P. Chivers, L. P. Sims and Marvin Sims.

At the Auditorium Armory over 6,000 people attended the big concert on Sunday afternoon, and many remained until a late hour on account of the comfort found in the heating of the big building. The different churches remained open for the entire day, and by throwing their doors open to all in this way did a large part of the work of relief.

The Criterion theater on Peachtree, near Five Points, remained open all day, with a splendid supply of heat. Manager Willard Patterson reports that a conservative estimate would put the number of people who availed themselves of this privilege at over 1,000. Mr. Patterson states that he was particularly impressed with the evident lack of poverty on the part of the great majority of his guests. A large number of soldiers are included in the number served here. While there was, of course, no moving pictures or other entertainment provided, the people themselves were allowed the use of the piano to amuse themselves and invited to make themselves thoroughly at home.

All in all, it was the consensus of opinion among those who had the emergency work in charge, that the people of Atlanta had risen to the occasion in a wholehearted and unselfish manner which unquestionably saved untold amounts of suffering and privation which would otherwise have resulted. If everyone had not come to the rescue this suffering would not have been confined to any one class but would have been scattered over all parts of the city. For the question of wealth and poverty has not entered into this situation to as large an extent as it would have in previous years. The trouble has not been lack of funds to buy coal, but in lack of coal to buy, whether the would-be purchaser had the cash to buy with or not.

No Baptismal Ceremony.

Many interesting sidelights on the situation came out, some of cases where anticipated functions were omitted on account of lack of coal in the individual case, and of others where similar sacrifices were made on account of the general fuel shortage and the consequent desire to conserve and save both for private and general good.

At the Tabernacle Baptist church the ordinance of baptism, which was to have been administered following the preaching service last night, was postponed on account of an insufficient amount of coal to warm water to fill the pool.

Also on account of the difficulty experienced in securing coal, but also because of a reluctance to burn coal during the crisis, the Atlanta Districts Stewards association of the Methodist church, which was to have met at Park Street Methodist church on the evening of Tuesday, January 15, has been indefinitely postponed. This was to have been the regular quartely meeting at which the stewards from all churches in the north Atlanta and south Atlanta districts meet. Over 450 invitations have been sent out. Nevertheless, President Edmund Martin feels that everyone will indorse the wisdom of the postponement.

Police headquarters reported no direct appeals for help to them, either during Saturday night or Sunday. No cases were noted of persons applying to the police station for help. Likewise the Salvation Army reports practically no calls on them for aid during the crisis, other than the usual work which they are engaged in at all times. Brigadier A. W. Crawford attributes this fact both to the splendid measures taken by the entire city to forestall any actual suffering and to the practical elimination of the unemployment problem which has been effected by reason of the army and war work.

Unemployed Are Unknown.

"A man unemployed is practically unknown in Atlanta now," said the brigadier. "The men who used to appeal to us on account of lack of work are either in the army or else are fully occupied with work they have secured following the speeding up of industry for war purposes."

With the perceptible rise in temperature of Sunday, and the weather forecast of a steady rise until normal conditions are regained about the middle of the week, it is hoped that the city will pass through this, one of the worst experiences in its history, without any cases of intense suffering. The various relief measures adopted to tide over the crisis will remain in full force until all danger is passed, but all officials and authorities are well pleased with the excellent work performed by those who have so generously given of their time, effort and money.

Apogee of Housekeeping Touched by Supply Depot

Depot Quartermaster's Department at Atlanta Buys Supplies for Camps in the Southeast in Quantities Truly Heroic.

By Leola Miller.

With the aid of two and a half tons of yeast cake per month it should be no trouble for a whole camp of soldiers to rise up in arms and without difficulty. This amount of yeast should raise sufficient "dough" to tide the Sammies over till pay day. The mystery of a soldier's strength has also been solved—of course, this is very confidential, for some cruel Delilah might desire to shear our Samsons of their power—but over ninety-eight tons of onions are carried to Camp Gordon every month. It has not yet been mentioned whether the onions are used for causing tears or for other purposes, but when one considers the amount of tears one onion can bring forth, it is almost impossible to conjure up enough barrels to hold the tears produced by 98 tons of onions.

With 5,000 tons of coal and 9,000 cords of wood per month to make them so, every soldier should be a warm number, while suffering from cold feet is unpardonable.

Why should a soldier be bothered with his feet, so long as Uncle Sam furnishes shoes in 72 different sizes for him to be fitted from? Due to the fact that the numbers of the shoes only run from fives to twelves in half sizes, widths from A to double E, a colored soldier several days ago produced an ebony blush after having first produced a No. 16 foot to be fitted. A special order was made, but in the meantime the fire was his best friend.

Clothes to Fit.

Whether large or small, short or tall, the soldiers all get clothes to fit them. The line of selection is large, thirty-two different sizes of pants, eighteen sizes of drab and woolen coats, six sizes of overcoats, underwear in seven sizes, sox in six, campaign hats in nine and gloves in ten sizes.

Under the head of "necessities for soldiers," furnished by the United States, come the two identification tags stamped with the name, rank, company and regiment of the wearer, which each officer and enlisted man is required to wear whenever his field kit is worn. One tag is suspended from the neck underneath the clothing, and the second tag is attached to the first by means of a piece of tape. In case of death, one tag is to be sent to his family, and the other is to be buried with him.

Work Done in Atlanta.

Doubtless many people wonder the where, when and why of the supply depot, whose purpose it is to furnish the soldiers with food and clothing. For a time the quartermaster's headquarters, southeastern department, attempted to do all this work from Charleston, but several months ago the policy was changed, and in order to secure more direct and prompt action in the supply of camps, a large part of the work formerly attended to at headquarters department was shifted to the depot quartermaster department at Atlanta.

Colonel H. A. Gallagher, who is in charge of the supply depot, says that no more desirable spot could have been chosen for this purpose the large warehouse and the various railroads coming into the city making Atlanta an ideal supply station.

The supply quartermaster's department occupies 17 offices in the Forsyth building, has 863 employees, composed of clerks, inspectors and laborers, who, at the end of each month, are paid as a whole $66,613.85. Of these employees 59 are women, 17 of whom are employed as clothing inspectors.

Everything that the soldiers of the southeastern camps eat or wear, except the uniforms which go through the war department, are handled through this office. The supplying of eleven camps from one central point requires constant contracting with dealers and the purchasing of large quantities of foodstuff and wearing apparel. The immensity of the purchases may be realized from noting the amount used by one camp for one month, as tabulated below:

	Pounds.
Flour	642,732
Sugar	265,720
Potatoes	666,666
Onions	186,666
Butter	12,000
Oleomargarine	12,000
Yeast	5,000
Beef	700,000
Cornmeal	25,000
Beans	333,333
Hay	4,000,000
Oats	3,000,000
Straw	1,000,000
Gasoline, gallons	20,000
Mineral oil, gallons	10,000
Crude oil, gallons	33,333
Coal, tons	5,000
Wood, cords	9,000

Colonel Gallaghan, who is charged with the responsibility of supplying all the southeastern camps, has been for thirty-seven years in the army, having been with General Shafter in his expediiton to Cuba and under General Chaffee, in China during the Boxer trouble. He also fought in the Philippine war, and it was he who organized the purchasing branch of the Panama canal commission. With a man of such broad experience and of such executive ability to look to, the soldiers need have no fear of cold nor hunger.

Because of the kaiser, the war began, because of the war the present United States army was formed; because of the army the depot quartermaster's department originated. But as a result of this supply depot the soldiers of the army are abundantly supplied with food and clothing. As a result of being well fed and clothed, victory is ours and the war will cease, and as a result of the cessation of the war, the kaiser will die, and the liberty bells of the United States will ring out.

Enjoyable Dinner-Dance Given At the Piedmont Driving Club

The dinner-dance at the Piedmont Driving club Saturday night was an enjoyable occasion, the cold only adding zest to the dancing.

Captain Shirley Olympius had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Jr., of Augusta; Mrs. Joseph Emerson Brown, of Kalamazoo; Mrs. Orme Campbell, Miss Isoline Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Lieutenant Julian Barrett and others.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hockaday entertained in compliemnt to their daughter, Mrs. J. H. Barrett, of Charlotte, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Meador, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Callaway, Captain Graham L. Johnson and Mr. J. H. Nunnally.

Mrs. Mary Gatins Riley entertained in compliment to Miss Betty Lee and her guests, the Misses Bradley, of New York. Completing the party were Captain Webster, Captain Hurty, Mr. Fred Rawlins and Mr. Bench, of Nashville.

Mr. C. C. Harrison, Jr. was the guest of honor in a small party given by Mr. and Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright.

Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Strickler entertained Miss Isabel Amorous, Miss Margery Allen, of Montgomery; Miss Mary Thompson, Dr. Price, Lieutenant Fred Jordan and others.

Miss Eloise Robinson's guests were Misses Marian Stearns, Julia Murphy, Margaret McCarty, Patty McGehee, Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, Captain Henry Brown, Mr. Bowie Martin, Captain Boykin Wright, Lieutenant Leon Folsom, Mr. Curry Moon and Lieutenant Joseph Cummings.

Lieutenant McKinley entertained Mr. and Mrs. Veazey Rainwater, Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Golsboro.

Mr. George Weyman, who leaves Monday for the Fleet school in North Carolina, entertained a group of the college set.

Miss Lamar Slaton has as her guests Miss Elizabeth Blanc, Mr. Winter Alfriend, Captain Betts and Lieutenant Morton.

Miss Anne Patterson, Miss Dolly Blalock, Miss Marion Shelly of Rome, Lieutenant Phelan, Mr. Elwyn Tomlinson and Mr. R. M. Harris formed a party.

Miss Nina Hopkins, Miss Marian Atchison, Miss Helen McCarty, Captain Clark Howell, Jr., Lieutenant Hollis Lanier, Captain Bell and others were in small parties.

Terrace Dinner-Dance.

One of the most enjoyable events of the week was the weekly dance on Friday night at the Georgian Terrace hotel.

There were a number of dinner parties, and among those enjoying the dance were:

Miss Janet Hatcher, Miss Sarah Sheffield of Americus, Miss Esther Smith, Miss Anne Patterson, Miss Mary Murphy, Mrs. Joseph Emerson Brown of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss Marion Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. Sam K. Dick, Mr. J. B. Cleveland, Captain Herty, Major and Mrs. Getty, Major and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hockaday, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Nicolson, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Atchison, Miss Dolly Blalock, Mr. Ben L. Daniel, Captain Vogeler of New York, Mrs. A. K. Morris, Mrs. Charles Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Atkinson, Mrs. Orme Campbell, Miss Isoline Campbell, Mrs. Rix Stafford, Miss Grace Bloodworth, Mr. Eugene Haynes, Captain Howard McCall, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carr, and many others.

To Misses Bradley.

Miss Betty Lee entertained at tea at her home on St. Charles avenue in compliment to her guests, Miss Bradley and Miss Ruth Bradley, of New York.

A party will be given in compliment to the Misses Bradley at the military ball at the Capital City club Wednesday evening.

Miss Nan Stephens will give a reception in their honor Thursday evening at her home on Briarcliff road, and other entertainments are planned.

Buffet Supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Brown entertained a party of twenty at buffet supper last night, inviting them to meet Mrs. Casavant and Miss Doonya Holland, of New York.

To Club Women.

Mrs. Price Gilbert will entertain the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs on Thursday, January 23, at her home, 37 East Fourteenth street.

Luncheon will follow the board meeting at 10:30.

SOCIAL ITEMS

Miss Isabella Tyson, of Knoxville, will be the guest of Miss Esther Smith until Tuesday. She is en route home, after a visit with her brother, Mr. McGehee Tyson, of the naval aviation service, at Pensacola.

***

Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright and Miss Dorothy Arkwright have returned from Washington.

***

Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, of Fort Oglethorpe, are the guests for the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. Roby Robinson.

***

Mrs. Dozier Pou and her daughter, Betty, of Columbus, Ga., are the guests for a few days of Mrs. S. T. Weyman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pandy, who were delightfully entertained as the guests of Captain Lloyd at the Piedmont hotel, have returned to their home in Durham, N. C.

***

Miss Martha Edmondson is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edmondson in Anniston.

***

Miss Mary Murphey's buffet supper Thursday night was a happy occasion, a compliment to Miss Janet Hatcher and Mr. F. W. Allcorn, Jr.

CAMP WHEELER MEN SENT TO FORT RILEY

Washington, January 13.—(Special.) Major Herbert P. Cole and First Lieutenant John O. Cook, of the medical department at Camp Wheeler, Macon, have been ordered to Fort Riley, to the medical officers' training camp there, for duty. Captain J. S. Kelly and Captain O. E. Stewart, of Fort Oglethorpe, have been ordered to the same camp. Captain John B. McCormick, First Lieutenant W. H. Remine, Harvey O. Byrd, William K. Turner, Frederick Christopher, Seymour G. Clark and William Butler Ryan, Jr., medical officers have been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe.

Captain Harry C. Weisevell has been ordered to join the medical staff at Fort McPherson.

CUTICURA SOAP PREVENTS PIMPLES

RHEUMATIC PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

As well as all other external aches and pains.

Stop that suffering by applying refreshing, relieving, penetrating Sloan's Liniment. Its counter-irritation quickly does away with swellings, inflammation, stiffness, bruise-soreness.

You don't rub it in—just apply and it penetrates. Clean, leaves no mess, won't stain skin. Economical, too. Any druggist.—(adv.)

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Grooming the Officer:



Is a service which we have performed with such absolute satisfaction to hundreds of men in the service that it has won for us the distinction of the "Army Apparel Store."

The equipment we carry embraces every article of wearing apparel and luggage required or needed by the officer while in camp or afield.

Heavy Regulation Overcoats	$40 to $60	Sheepskin Service Coats	$15 to $23
Serge Uniforms, medium and heavy	$40 to $60	Rain Coats, army regulation	$6 to $30
O. D. Wool Uniforms, winter weight	$35	Heavy Wool Sweaters, olive drab	$6 to $10
		Stetson Campaign Hats	$5 to $7.50
		Regulation Army Lockers	$12.50

Officers' Boots and Puttees, Army Shoes and Leggins, Heavy Underwear, Woolen Socks, Service Kits, Insignia for every rank.

—Feel free at all times to make use of the conveniences and service of this store, which is gladly extended to every man in uniform.

EISEMAN'S 43 YEARS IN ATLANTA

BRAND OF OUTLAW FACED BY GERMANY

U. S. Commerce Chamber Is Taking Referendum on Trade Boycott After War Unless Germans Reform Government.

Washington, January 13.—American business men are asked in a referendum submitted today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to pass upon a proposed warning to German industrial leaders that they cannot hope to resume friendly commercial relations with the United States after the war unless the German government has become a responsible instrument of the people.

It is proposed that the Germans be told that the United States, in common with other nations, supplied raw materials with which Germany made ready to start the world war, and that the lesson has been learned. Newspapers and business men of neutral countries will be relied upon to carry the message.

Text of Resolution.

The referendum, suggested by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and now laid before half a million business men through their commercial organizations, submits this resolution:

"Whereas, the size of Germany's present armament and her militaristic attitude have been due to the fact that her government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people; and

"Whereas, the size of the German armament after the war will be the measure of the greatness of the armament forced on all nations; and

"Whereas, careful analysis of economic conditions shows that the size of Germany's future armament will fundamentally depend on her after-war receipts of raw materials and profits from her foreign trade; and

"Whereas, in our opinion the American people for the purpose of preventing an excessive armament will assuredly enter an economic combination against Germany if governmental conditions in Germany make it necessary for self-defense; and

"Whereas, we believe the American people will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German government has in reality became a responsible instrument controlled by the German people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America earnestly calls the attention of the business men of Germany to these conditions and urges them also to study this situation and to co-operate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted and that a lasting peace may be made more certain."

Outlaw After the War.

"If the proposed action carries," says a statement from the chamber's headquarters, "the industrial leaders of Germany, who, with the military party, constitute the most powerful caste in Germany, will be bluntly told that Germany must choose a responsible government to conclude a just peace or suffer the consequences of an outlaw after the war.

"She will be denied economic intercourse with her best customer—the United States. The message could not fail of its purpose as Germany cannot hope for years to come to re-establish satisfactory trade relations with Great Britain, Italy or France.

"No single action by the United States can be calculated to go further than this proposed action of America's business men. It is more potent in its authority, perhaps, than any similar warning coming from official sources. The difference lies in the fact that Germany might doubt whether congress would sanction a treaty with the allies for a trade boycott of Germany, or that the people would abide by such a treaty were it made. This, on the other hand, would be direct notice to German business men that the business men of America have taken a concerted stand to close trade to Germany as long as it remains an outlaw.

"The further fact should be borne in mind that the proposal to discriminate against German trade after the war is not at variance with the president's announced policy not to continue after the war policies which would engender hatred among the nations. Quite the contrary, it might be said to constitute the second great drive to compel responsible government in Germany, the first being directed to the constitutionalists within the empire."

CONVICTS IN ALABAMA TO GO TO DIGGING COAL

Montgomery, Ala., January 13.—If weather conditions are favorable about 90 per cent of the state convicts employed in Alabama mines will be employed next Sunday, W. E. Matthews, Jr., president of the state convict department, stated tonight. These men, working voluntarily on a call from the governor for volunteers, will add materially to the total of coal mined in the state by reason of the additional day a week. The men will be paid for their services.

So far as Mr. Matthews knows, there was no Sunday work in any Alabama mine, employing convict labor, although an effort was made to reach the mines by telephone and telegraph.

Oats for France.

An Atlantic Port, January 13.—Plans were announced today for the sending of 400,000 bushels of oats from this port to France within a short time. The steamer which will carry the consignment will be the first to leave this port with a full cargo of grain in many months.

Pretty, Young Actress Prefers Fasting to Midnight Suppers

Everybody has heard of actresses who are fond of midnight suppers, lobsters, pate de foi gras, truffles, but possibly very few people have even imagined that there was such a thing as an actress who fasts, especially when she has no need to reduce her weight.



GERTRUDE WAIXEL,
In "Oh, Boy," at the Atlanta theater.

Yet Gertrude Waixel, the charming young lady who plays the part of Lou Ellen Carter in "Oh, Boy," which comes to the Atlanta theater for three days, starting tonight, with a special matinee Wednesday, believes not only that a too general diet is bad, but she actually fasts each day and believes that one of the important rules which is a panacea for human ills is this same fasting.

In speaking about this Miss Waixel remarks: "If the average woman but knew it, the marks of old age could be postponed if she would eat less. For the past year I have had to make a very careful study of my diet as I have taken up aviation and a good thing, I may say even an essential thing for one who pilots an airplane is a stomach in fit condition. I found that by regulating my diet it gave an opportunity for rest to the digestive organs.

"For instance, I never eat any breakfast when I get up in the morning. Many people would say they also eat very little breakfast, but, my, what a difference that word 'little' makes. It usually means a cup of coffee, fruit, cereal and toast; but I wait before eating any thing until I have been up at least four hours and have taken plenty of exercise, because I believe it is a great mistake to begin the day by overloading the stomach. It is necessary, of course, to avoid excess in fasting just as one should avoid overeating."

FREIGHT MOVING WEEK FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE

Strenuous Effort Begins Today to Clear the Railway Congestion.

Washington, January 13.—Freight moving week opens tomorrow with commercial and official agencies in almost every city enlisted in a national voluntary campaign for prompt unloading of freight cars to help clear the railway congestion which was increased by the storm now passing over the east.

Railroad administration officials today sent appeals to various organizations in the principal cities urging redoubled energies to clear the terminals in view of the extra burden thrown on railroads by the blizzard.

To A. H. Smith, assistant director in charge of eastern lines, and R. H. Aishton, vice president of the Chicago and Northwestern, director General McAdoo telegraphed:

"I am very much distressed at the inconvenience and suffering the blizzard has brought to the people in the west and central west. The paralysis of railroad service is inevitable, but I should like you to use every possible means to overcome the situation and restore railroad service at the earliest possible moment."

Snow plows and additional locomotives today went to the aid of stalled passenger and freight trains at many places in the middle west, under instructions from the railroad administration to work on the most important routes, regardless of ownership, and to use extra crews in an extraordinary effort to clear the tracks for resumption of traffic.

In the main, the task of meeting the difficult situation caused by the severe blizzard was placed directly on the railroad managements, and the government railway administration's functions were limited to co-ordinating the efforts of the individual roads. Interstate commerce commission inspectors, at work in the principal congested centers, assisted local transportation managers in forming plans for moving great quantities of traffic without waiting in many cases for the weather to moderate.

Normal traffic probably will not be resumed in the middle west, where the storm was worst, for several days at least, although a few more passenger trains will be moved tomorrow. East of Pittsburg little snow is reported, and it was believed traffic could be speeded up despite the weather.

Thousands of telegrams have been received at the office of the director general from mayors of cities, business organizations, state governors and other leaders, promising full support for freight moving week. One week from tomorrow the new increased demurrage rates will go into effect, and the clearance movement preceding is expected to save many thousands of dollars to shippers as well as assist the railroads in handling their big load.

MARTIAL LAW TO STOP STRIKES IN COLOMBIA

Bogota, Colombia, January 13.—Martial law has been declared in the departments on the Atlantic coast on account of strikes. The government is confident that order will be restored soon. The strikes have no political significance and the remainder of the country is quiet.

BLUE RIDGE CAMPAIGN PLANS NOW BEING MADE

Atlanta Will Be Asked to Give $5,000 and Savannah Is Assessed $2,000.

Preparations for the Georgia state drive to raise $12,500 for the Blue Ridge association, Asheville, N. C., February 3-11, are under way. Malcolm Lockhart, secretary of the Georgia war work fund, army Y. M. C. A., will give his time for the next month to the promotion of the Blue Ridge association campaign in this state. John J. Egan, of Atlanta, is general chairman of the drive and Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Nashville, is campaign director.

The following is a tentative apportionment of the amount to be raised in the larger cities in Georgia where Young Men's Christian associations are organized:

Atlanta	$5,000
Savannah	2,000
Augusta	1,500
Macon	1,500
Athens	1,000
Waycross	1,000
Columbus	1,000
Albany	1,000
Moultrie	500
Thomasville	500

The forces of the army Y. M. C. A. will co-operate with Blue Ridge association in this campaign, as the conducting of a summer secretarial training school there, to open in the early spring, is considered highly essential. The two courses conducted in 1917 graduated 163 secretaries for army Y. M. C. A. service.

At Camp Gordon there are now eighteen of the secretaries trained at Blue Ridge last summer in the Red Triangle staff, as follows:

R. M. Rice, A. H. Andrews, T. M. Jones, J. C. James, W. F. Burkin, M. C. Middlebrooks, J. E. Overall, R. E. Rutland, R. St. John, T. D. Hendrix, L. B. Green, R. C. Goforth, S. W. Moore, S. M. Mims, Clarence Allen, J. A. Wilkins, M. L. Rippey, H. C. Brown.

The present debt against the Blue Ridge association totals $89,000. Organized in 1911, the Blue Ridge association now holds property valued at $219,048 with twenty-four buildings and 1,191 acres of land, in one of the most beautiful scenic spots of the Blue Ridge mountain.

FRENCH WAR CROSSES AWARDED AMERICANS

On the French Front, January 13.—Among the military decorations awarded today to airmen of a famous French "groupe de combat" was a war cross for Corporal Benjamin Stuart Walcott, of Washington, who had been missing since December 12. The medal was received on his behalf by members of his squadron and will be sent to his father.

Corporal Walcott had been at the front only a few weeks when the fight took place. He was regarded as an excellent pilot. No news of his fate has been received.

Paris, January 13.—The American field service has just received word that war crosses have been awarded by the French army of the Orient to five members of the section which recently returned from the Balkans. The men are William Emerson, Henry B. Palmer and Marquand Walker, all Harvard students and residents of New York; Edwin H. English, of New Haven, Conn., a Yale student, and Jacques Magnini, of the University of Paris.

The medals were awarded for courageous action in removing wounded men in the region of Monastir, between December, 1916, and October, 1917, and especially during the period of heavy bombardment betweeen March and August of last year.

ROME PUBLIC SCHOOLS STOP TEACHING GERMAN

Rome, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—In response to a recent request by the city commission, the board of education will discontinue German in the public schools here, but will not do so until the close of the present term. Notice of this action is to be sent to the commission and will be acted upon, probably at its next session.

The board of education says its reasons for continuing the course in German until the close of the scholastic year is the requirement for entrance into college. The standard requirements, the board says, include a year in some modern language. The year's work in German is only half over, and French could not be substituted now and credit obtained by the graduates of the high school who desire to enter college.

G. H. MILLER ESTATE TO PAY TO STATE $440

Rome, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Ordinary Johnson yesterday appraised the G. H. Miller estate for inheritance purposes, making the appraisement $84,500 gross and $44,000.65 net. From the gross amount were deducted $20,000 covering the $5,000 of each heir to the estate, exempted under the law, and the amount of incumbrances. The state's tax from the estate will be $440.

WORK ON THE BUILDINGS AT LANIER STARTS SOON

Plans of Institution Contemplate Outlay of $300,000 for the Present.

Announcement has just been made of the early commencement of work upon the foundations of the various buildings of the new Lanier university to be constructed south of Briarcliff Farm, near Highland avenue.

Plans for the buildings were completed late Saturday by A. Ten Eyck Brown, architect, and C. H. Hopson and Dr. C. L. Lewis, president of the college, stated that work is scheduled to begin on the construction of the buildings immediately.

It is estimated that the work, when completed, will cost more than $600,000. Plans, however, are made for only a three-hundred thousand dollar outlay for the present. This is expected to complete the construction of the necessary administrative and dormitory buildings required for the opening of the institution at the new site. Necessary work upon the grounds, drives and walks is also included in the amount to be used.

As the property is mainly a long ellipse the main entrance of the institution will be placed at a western point. This is to be flanked by the library and conservatory of music. The girls' dormitories will face the drives on the front and the west campus on the rear. At a commanding height the administrative buildings will be constructed. The boys' dormitories will be stationed at northern and southern points of the administration group.

Colonial architecture will be used for the style of each building. Reproductions of homes famous in southern history will be made in several instances.

RISE IN TEMPERATURE PLEASING TO SOLDIERS

Many of the Men at Gordon Come Into Atlanta for Entertainment.

The mercury rose higher at Camp Gordon during Sunday than it has done in some time, and with the rise in temperature a large crowd of visitors from Atlanta flocked to the reservation for the purpose of viewing the sights of the big military city.

During the entire day the soldiers were dismissed from all military duties other than the few details essential to the routine of the camp. A number of the soldiers boarded the street cars and jitneys and came to Atlanta to the various entertainments staged for their benefit in the city.

Religious services were held in practically all the service buildings on the reservation, and the men who remained in the camp grouped themselves around the big warm stoves for the major part of the day.

The big insurance drive which is on all over the camp until February 1 is rapidly resulting in the issuing of hundreds of additional policies to the men of the various organizations. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth companies of the casual detachment alone subscribed $750,000 to insurance in the course of about four hours during one morning at the close of last week.

Mrs. B. M. Boykin, of Atlanta, chairman of the Y. W. C. A. camp activities committee, was a visitor at the camp several days ago and was the guest at a dinner to Colonel Pierce and his staff of the 319th field artillery regiment. Mrs. Boykin is well known to a large number of men at the camp, having appeared many times with the various entertainment parties at the service buildings.

Since returning to camp the second battalion of the 319th field artillery regiment claims that it beat all former records in moving troops to the artillery range by more than two hours. It is conceded that the members of this organization are among the huskiest and brawniest fellows on the reservation.

Sam Jacobi, one of the most prominent members of the Army Entertainers' league at the camp, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his marriage recently to a young lady from his home town in Pennsylvania.

ROME CHAMBER GETS EXPRESS SERVICE BACK

Rome, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Through the efforts of the Rome Chamber of Commerce, express service has been restored on the W. & A. and N., C. & St. L. railroads between Atlanta, Chattanooga and intermediate points.

Heretofore there was an express messenger on the "Rome Express" leaving here at 7:20 a. m. and returning, reaching here at 8:08 p. m. When the schedules of the W. & A. were changed on January 9, the old Rome express ran through to Chattanooga and in the change the express service to and from this point was cut off.

The chamber of commerce took the matter up with officials of the N., C. & St. L., and the express service was restored Saturday.

Student Burned to Death.

Purvis, Miss., January 13.—Jerome Stevens, aged 19, a student of Chesbrough, La., was burned to death and several other persons, including J. J. Dawsey, the principal, received severe burns when fire early today destroyed the main dormitory of the Lamar county agricultural high school here. The origin of the fire has not been determined as yet.

BABY'S NOSE IS KEY TO LUNGS

Mothers and nurses are warned against neglecting the care of baby's nose, especially when suffering from a bad cold. As infants do not know how to blow the nose the secretions accumulate, become insanitary, irritating and germ-infested. The germs have a tendency to spread to the throat, internal ear tubes and the lungs and may cause ear-ache, deafness, adenoids, enlarged tonsils and may even favor pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Serious complications and surgical operations may often be avoided if the mother will keep her child's nose and throat clean, sanitary and germ-free. For this purpose the best thing is a very mild salve containing the correct proportions of the soothing, cleansing and antiseptic oils of encalyptus, wintergreen, menthol and pinus sylvestris with camphor and refined petrolatum. All the drug stores now sell this mild salve under the name Eucapine Salve. It is especially prepared for the mother's use with her children, and sells for 25c for a large family jar.

The little tots enjoy Eucapine Salve and soon learn to call for it by name and doctor themselves when they feel irritation of the nose and throat. They consider it fun and it keeps their noses and throats clean, sanitary and free from secretions and germs.—(adv.)

Thousands Keep Warm And Enjoy Fine Recital At Auditorium Sunday

Perhaps it was the shortage of coal, or it might have been the knowledge that something worth while is usually to be found there, or both, that carried the six thousand people to the entertainment at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

Those who appreciate music were offered a great treat. Band music, violin, pipe organ and vocal selections all featured the afternoon's program.

The 320th Field artillery band from Camp Gordon offered the last word in ragtime, to the great delight of everybody, especially the soldiers.

Who says that violins can't talk? Those who heard Mary Miller and Michael Banner Sunday afternoon know that they can, after hearing their delightful playing.

"Something out of the ordinary" is the way Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Adair, Jr., are billed on the program; not far wrong, either, if laughter on the part of listeners is any sign. Those who had begun to grow uncomfortably sentimental over the violin music were suddenly reminded by Adair's humorous dialogues and songs that life is something of a joke after all, so why worry?

Moving pictures each had their place on the program. "The Cossack Whip," with Viola Dana in the leading role, was donated by the George Kleine Picture company. The Southern Paramount Pictures company furnished a comedy, "Pullman Brides," while the Select Pictures company donated "The Lone Wolf," featuring Hazel Dawn and Burt Lytell. All were enjoyed and appreciated by the audience.

GEN. YOUNG TO SPEAK ON LEE AT AGNES SCOTT

General Bennett H. Young, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, who lives in Louisville, Ky., has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in celebration of Robert E. Lee's birthday on the evening of January 18 at the auditorium of the Agnes Scott college in Decatur. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Decatur chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Atlanta confederate veterans and members of the Atlanta chapter, U. D. C., are cordially urged to attend and to do all in the power to make the meeting a most successful one.

Tickets Are on Sale For Military Ball With the Adjutants

Tickets for the military ball for officers, which will be given by the National League for Women's Service at the Capital City club on Wednesday evening, January 16, will be on sale with the adjutant of every regiment in the camp.

The ball is expected to be a brilliant affair, and on this occasion the National League for Women's Service will have General Burnham as their guest.

U. D. C. RESTAURANT MENU FOR TODAY

The menu for today at the restaurant in charge of the Atlanta chapter, U. D. C., in the basement of the Connally building, will be as follows:

DINNER 50c.

Roast Lamb, Rice and Gravy
Cranberry Sauce
Snap Beans Hot Rolls Tea Coffee
Pineapple Salad
Hot Gingerbread Pudding and Sauce
or Ice Cream

LUNCHEON 35c

Escalloped Oysters Hot Rolls
Tea Coffee
Pineapple Salad
Hot Gingerbread Pudding and Sauce
or Ice Cream

Rheumatism

is completely washed out of the system by the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water. Positively guaranteed by money-back offer. Tastes fine; costs a trifle. Delivered anywhere by our Atlanta Agents, Coursey & Munn Drugstore, Marietta and Broad Sts.

L. & N. ASKS THE RIGHT TO DISCONTINUE TRAINS

The Western and Atlantic railroad has filed a petition with the state railroad commission asking authority to discontinue its through trains Nos. 92 and 93 between Atlanta and Memphis, reciting that the service performed by these trains is duplicated by the services of others of the company's trains, and that the discontinuance of these would represent a saving in coal, motive power and other equipment.



You can not afford to have the "Sniffles"

Dr. King's NEW Discovery for Coughs & Colds

makes it unnecessary for you to be annoyed by that dragging cold in the head. When your eyes begin to water, when you become feverish and when you begin to sneeze, take Dr. King's New Discovery—the popular remedy for 50 years. Knock that congestion, break up that hacking cough—give Dr. King's New Discovery a chance to put you in good shape. Buy it at your druggists.

An Active Liver Means Health

If you want good health, a clear complexion and freedom from Dizziness, Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches and Indigestion, take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They drive out fermenting and undigested foods and give quick relief. At all druggists.

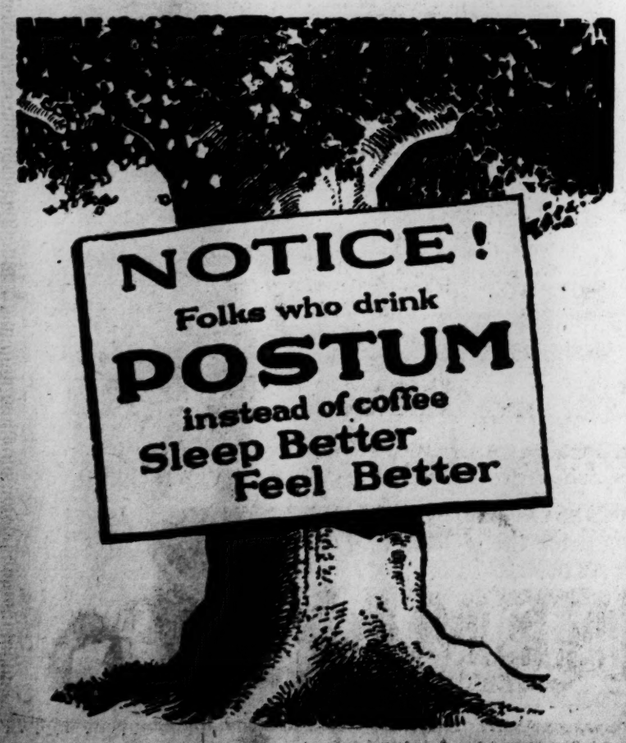
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The Constitution is the best and cheapest advertising medium in Georgia

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SPORTS

Edited by Dick Jemison.

Georgia 5 Here Next Saturday

Baseball on the Inside

WITH BILLY EVANS

Being a Discussion of the Reforms He Strongly Advocates Pertaining to Changes in the Playing Code.

ON INTERFERENCE BY THE CATCHER.

A very slight change in the playing code would for all time eliminate one of the most unjust as well as one of the most perplexing plays in baseball. The rule at present governing the play is all wrong. So much so in fact that the National league does not abide by the rule. It places its own interpretation on the play. It should be the adopted interpretation. I have written of a number of circumstances in which the application of the rule as it stands proved most unjust. I have talked the matter over with President Johnson, of the American league. He favors the change. I believe within the next year it will be properly covered in the code.

Now for the play. It relates to interference on the part of the catcher with the batsman, particularly with a runner on third base. Under the present rules, if the catcher interferes with the batsman, in order to prevent him striking at a pitched ball, the batsman is entitled to first base. That is all very proper. When the catcher so offends, it is well that the punishment be severe, otherwise the backstops would constantly be taking advantage of same, by slightly tipping the bat, just as the hitter was about to swing, or in some other way hinder him from taking a healthy wallop at the ball. Such a penalty is all over proper, and severe enough when no one is on the bases. It is with men on that the rule is at fault, for it is then the wise catcher can work to advantage, and get away with it, greatly to the detriment of the team at bat.

We will say there is a man on third, that he starts to steal home, and gets away to a commanding lead. He catches the pitcher napping; the catcher sees the hurried delivery is going to be wild; what then? Well, a wise catcher can easily spoil the surprise attack of the team at bat. All he need do is jostle the batter, grab a hold of his bat, or in any other way interfere with him. That immediately puts an end to all action. The catcher need not care if the ball rolls to the grand stand. His interference entitles the batsman to first base. What about the runner who it seemed certain had home stolen? There's the rub. The rules state that all base runners have a right to advance a base when the succeeding batsman is granted a base because of the catcher's interference, if the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. That is where the rule is all wrong; the word forced takes the punch out of the penalty. For a proper interpretation of the rule, the word forced is entirely superfluous. It should be eliminated.

A very simple section could be inserted in Rule 54, which would for all time do away with many embarrassing situations that arise each summer, as to the proper way to rule on this play. A section like this would cover it completely:

All base runners shall be entitled to advance one base without liability to be put out when the catcher in any way interferes with the batsman while striking at a pitched ball, or preventing him from doing so.

Such a rule would place the penalty where it belongs, on the offending team. There would be no premium for the catcher to create an inteference when it was apparent the runner was going to score. Instead of thwarting the play of the team at bat, it would entitle the runner from third to score, any other runners to advance a base, and also give the batsman first. It is a step of progress that must eventually come, why not now?

Second Great Baseball War Ended 27 Years Ago Today

Today is the twenty-seventh anniversary of the end of the second great baseball war, as it was on January 14, 1891, that the conference committees of the National league and the American adopted a new national agreement, stopping the strife that had nearly disrupted organized baseball. The direct cause of the memorable war of 1890 was the reserve clause in the contracts.

Most of the disgruntled players under contract to the National league for the 1890 season took part in the brotherhood movement and joined the Players' league, which had the backing of several capitalists who thought they saw an opportunity for rich pickings. The Players' league circuit paralleled that of the National league.

Throughout the season the fight was carried on in relentless fashion, at a great financial loss, and affected the American association as well as the two leagues directly at war. The following winter the rivals adjusted their differences, but in the distribution of players the American association was ignored, and another fight was on.

Finally the conference committee reached an agreement. As a result of this conflict the National league became a twelve-club organization, an arrangement which continued until 1899, when Baltimore, Cleveland, Washington and Louisville severed their connections with the league, and the present circuit was adopted. Then came the third great war, between the National and American leagues, which was ended fifteen years ago last week.

The National league's first fight against a sturdy rival was in 1884, when the Union association was organized. The circuit consisted of Baltimore, Altoona, Pa.; Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. This was probably the worst year in the history of the game. Many clubs and leagues disbanded.

The Union association had its troubles from the start, and Altoona was soon replaced by Kansas City. All clubs of the leagues lost money, and for a time the organized sport seemed on its last legs. The American association was organized in 1882, and continued on friendly terms with the National league until the trouble of 1890 came up and started a war.

MACON TO REBUILD BASEBALL GRANDSTAND

Work Starts at Once to Have It Ready for Coming of the Yanks.

Macon, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The demolishing of the grandstand at Central City park, where the city's baseball park is located, by Friday's storm is not expected to interfere with the training of the New York American league baseball team in Macon this spring. Work of rebuilding the grandstand will be started at once, and it will be ready for the Yankees when they arrive here.

Walter E. Hapgood, business manager of the New York club, is now in the city making arrangements for the training season, and he hopes to be able to arrange an exhibition game here between the Yankees and the Boston Braves, who formerly trained in Macon, before the two teams start back north for the opening of the major league season. He is also seeking to arrange similar games in Dublin and Atlanta.

It is required that a guarantee of $1,000 be put up, all over that amount to go to some charity. One Macon man pledged to guarantee the entire $1,000 provided the surplus was given to the Red Cross, but this could not be done, as it is against the rules of the Red Cross to accept money from a source of that kind unless the entire amount taken in is given.

The Yankees are under a five-year contract to train in Macon. They have leased an entire floor of the Hotel Dempsey and modern training quarters are now being fitted up for them by the hotel management.

PREPS PLAY SECOND ROUND ON TUESDAY

Three Games Are Scheduled in Prep Basketball League Tomorrow.

The second round of games in the city prep basketball league will be played Tuesday with the following games on schedule:

Fulton vs. Peacock.

Marist vs. Boys' High.

Tech High vs. Commercial High.

Seven teams are in the league, and G. M. A. will be the team that will be idle on Tuesday.

Bingham Basketball.

Mebane, N. C., January 13.—(Special.) "Bingham's squad is in good shape—we will win," says Major Creech, coach, in speaking of the fast approaching battles. The schedule follows:

January 17—Bingham vs. North Carolina State.

January 18—Bingham vs. Wake Forest college.

January 29—Bingham vs. Winston.

January 30—Bingham vs. Hickory.

January 31—Bingham vs. Weaver college.

February 1—Bingham vs. Spencer.

February 2—Bingham vs. Randolph-Macon.

February 4—Bingham vs. Danville.

February 5—Bingham vs. Fishbourne.

February 8—Bingham vs. Staunton.

February 13—Bingham vs. University of North Carolina.

Date pending, Bingham vs. Davidson college.

AMUSEMENTS

ATLANTA THEATER

TONIGHT TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

Matinee Wednesday ($1.50)

THE COMSTOCK-ELLIOTT CO. PRESENTS THE SMARTEST AND BRIGHTEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDIES

"OH, BOY"

LOEW'S GRAND

Continuous .... 1 to 11 P. M.
Vaudeville .... 3:30, 7 & 9 P. M.
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HANS HANKE
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DOUGLAS FAMILY
"Bits o' Scotch and Irish"
5—BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—5
JUNE ELVIDGE in photoplay "The Strong Way"

B. F. KEITH'S VAUDEVILLE LYRIC

Today 2:30, 7:30, 9:15.
PORTER J. WHITE & CO. Presenting "The Visitor"
Lew Hawkins—3 Nelsons
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Next Week—Mrs. Eva Fay

FORSYTH 11 to 11 o'clock. Adults, 15 cents; Children, 10 cts.
His Very Latest Play
WILLIAM S. HART
—in—
"Wolves of the Rail"

STRAND REGULAR SHOWINGS Adults 15c; Children 10c
MAE MARSH
—in—
"Fields of Honor"
A Sidelight of the War

VAUDETTE USUAL EXHIBITIONS Adults 10c; Children 5c
Attractive, Winsome Star
Margarita Fischer
—in—
"Molly Go Get 'Em"

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If you are suffering from rectal troubles such as Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Fissure or Varicose Veins, which invariably cause loss of vitality, nervousness and general debility, I will cure you or make no charge for my services. I also successfully treat Catarrh, Blood Poison, Skin, Kidney, Bladder and Chronic Diseases, Eczema, Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Weakness. Out-of-town men visiting the city call on me at once, as you may be cured before returning home. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., on Wednesday and Saturday nights, 7 to 8 p. m., Sundays and holidays, 10 to 1 only, and by appointment. Everything strictly private.

DR. T. W. HUGHES, Specialist
Established 1912—15½ N. Broad St., opp. 3rd Nat. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

BRAVES AND YANKS MAY BE SEEN HERE

Two Clubs Anxious to Play Here So Soldiers in Camps May See Famous Players in Action.

There is a possibility that the Braves and Yanks will cross bats in an exhibition game on the diamond at Camp Gordon or in Atlanta early in April.

The Yanks will train at Macon and the Braves at Miami and both teams will start north, playing exhibition games at various points en route. The first game will be played on April 1 at Dublin, Ga., and Walter E. Hapgood, business manager of the Boston Braves, is in Atlanta today endeavoring to make arrangements for a game here or at Camp Gordon on April 2.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. Hapgood, through committees on training camp activities or the Red Cross, for games in the camps at Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, Greensboro and Petersburg, and he plans to see the local committee on training camp activities and also the Red Cross officials today to see what arrangements can be made for a game here.

Last year these two teams played exhibition games at Cordele, Moultrie, Waycross and a number of other towns of that class while on their way north, but this year the business managers hope to make arrangements that will give the Red Cross or training camp activities committee an opportunity to add to their funds.

The games will be played under a guarantee of $1,000 to the clubs and 30 per cent of all receipts over that amount, the remainder to go to the association or committee under whose auspices the game is arranged.

COCKE LEADS MATES IN POINTS SCORED

Tops A. A. C. Basketballers. Graves Is Second and Bryan Third.

Captain Emory Cocke leads his mates in points scored in the four games that the Atlanta Athletic club basketball team has played this season, with a total of 60 points. Howard Graves is second, with 41, and Bryan third, with 26.

Cocke leads in field goals, with 30; Graves is second, with 17, and Bryan third, with 13. Graves leads in foul goals, with 7, and Bass is second, with 3.

Here are the points:

Player.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total.
Cocke	30	0	60
Graves	17	7	41
Bryan	13	0	26
Bass	6	3	15
Strupper	7	0	14
Dodge	4	1	9
Dunwoody	4	0	8
Oliver	3	0	6
Hamlett	1	0	2

Georgia Quint Next Opponents Of A. A. C. Five

University Five Comes Next Saturday Night for Game With the Locals—Sure to Be a Hot Battle.

With four scalps already dangling from their belts, the Atlanta Athletic club five will commence practice tonight for the University of Georgia five here next Saturday night.

This game will be the first of two games the two teams will play, a return engagement to be played in Athens later in the season.

Georgia will bring to Atlanta a team with only one veteran of last year's five in the line-up, Captain and Coach Alfred Scott, the basketball shark, one of the best players in the entire south.

But Scott has been working steadily with the material on hand, and is said to be welding together a team that is going to make trouble for most of the fives in the south this season.

Cox and Pound are forwards on the team, with Pew and Mott as guards.

Georgia will face an entirely new Atlanta Athletic club team. Captain Alfred Scott will not find a single player on the team that he played against when he came to Atlanta last year. But he'll find a team that is rounding into as formidable an aggregation as the one that he faced last season.

The local quintet is rapidly shaping itself for the bigger games to come, and with Graves and Strupper at forwards, Cocke at center and Hartney and Dunwoody at guards, as our selection for the regulars for the remainder of the season, this five is going to come mighty near copping the southern basketball title for the fourth consecutive season for the A. A. C.

BINGHAM-MEBANE'S BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Mebane, N. C., January 13.—(Special.) President Wilson's indorsement of school athletics under present war conditions leads to the announcement that Bingham-Mebane will continue active in school and college contests of football, basketball and baseball.

The tentative baseball schedule for the coming season is:

March 19—Bingham vs. Wake Forest college.

March 22—Bingham vs. Mebane school.

March 25—Bingham vs. the Collegiate institute.

March 26—Bingham vs. Belmont college.

March 27—Bingham vs. Wofford college.

March 28—Bingham vs. Furman university.

March 29—Bingham vs. Piedmont college.

March 30—Bingham vs. North Georgia Agricultural college.

April 2—Bingham vs. Lenoir college.

April 3—Bingham vs. Rutherford college.

April 6—Bingham vs. Mars Hill college.

April 9—Bingham vs. Fork Union.

April 10—Bingham vs. Randolph-Macon.

April 11—Bingham vs. Randolph-Macon (double-header).

April 20—Bingham vs. Mebane school.

May 4—Bingham vs. Mebane school.

Bingham vs. University of Virginia (date pending).

BRAVES TO BE ASKED TO PLAY GAME IN DUBLIN

Dublin, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Dublin is negotiating for one of the exhibition games which the Botson Braves and the New York Yankees will play in the south when they start north after their spring training.

One of these games was scheduled for Dublin last year, but because of rain it was called off. The fair ground here has a magnificent diamond, with a grandstand, and if the game can be secured, which is thought probable, it will be played at the fair grounds April 2.

PRICES CARRIED OVER WIDE RANGE

Advances to New High Levels in Cotton Feature First Part of Week, But Reaction Set in Towards Close.

New Orleans, January 13.—Last week's trading in cotton carried prices over a range of more than a cent and a half a pound, advances into fresh high ground for the season being scored during the first half, while a reactionary tendency set in during the latter half, the market being seriously affected on the close by the bill introduced into congress aiming at the prohibition of future trading in cotton and authorizing fixing of prices. At the highest of the week active months were 90 to 105 points over the preceding week's close; at the lowest they were 17 to 76 points under. The net change was a rise of 30 to 39 points.

The distant months made wider losses than the near, at the lowest levels, because of rain and snow in Texas, which many traders considered would mark the end of the long drouth in that state. The principal sustaining influence was the strength of spots, which were in large demand at constantly increasing prices. Middling closed at 32 cents a pound, a new high record and 112 points over the preceding week's close.

This week the trade probably will wait for the situation in Washington to unfold, although it is generally considered in this market that it will be difficult to repeal the Lever law under which the future markets are operating.

The signs are that the spot situation will continue to be the mainstay of the long side. It is now the strongest bullish influence in sight. Tuesday the trade will receive the American mill statistics for December from the census bureau and the returns on consumption will be important. Should they show any falling off, the advantage would be with bearish traders; bullish expectations are that consumption will be large.

BANK CLEARINGS IN UNITED STATES DURING PAST WEEK

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending January 10, as reported to Bradstreet's Journal, New York, aggregate $6,170,244,000, against $5,795,839,000 previous week and $6,043,789,000 in this week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate $249,323,000, as against $235,414,000 previous week and $223,233,000 in this week last year.

Following are the returns for last week, with percentages of change shown last week, as compared with this week last year:

CITIES.	January 10.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$3,439,132,000	....	5.6
Chicago	498,205,000	4.3	....
Philadelphia	352,281,000	12.0	....
Boston	269,718,000	5.5	....
St. Louis	149,706,000	10.8	....
Kansas City	203,248,000	44.8	....
San Francisco	98,170,000	18.9	....
Pittsburg	73,525,000	....	.2
Cleveland	78,318,000	14.6	....
Detroit	49,373,000	....	1.2
Baltimore	45,044,000	1.0	....
Cincinnati	38,437,000	....	3.9
Minneapolis	36,366,000	13.2	....
New Orleans	53,381,000	47.5	....
Los Angeles	32,657,000	7.6	....
Omaha	46,938,000	30.9	....
Milwaukee	26,684,000	8.0	....
ATLANTA	54,689,000	87.0	....
Louisville	25,144,000	....	5.7
Richmond	35,199,000	44.4	....
Buffalo	22,268,000	7.0	....
Seattle	27,140,000	49.6	....
St. Paul	14,987,000	3.7	....
Denver	19,762,000	24.5	....
Portland, Ore.	17,971,000	37.5	....
Houston	21,148,000	51.0	....
Indianapolis	15,838,000	13.2	....
St. Joseph	19,140,000	34.3	....
Salt Lake City	16,767,000	6.7	....
Providence	12,565,000	5.1	....
Columbus	10,258,000	7.1	....
Fort Worth	17,857,000	58.0	....
Washington, D. C.	13,179,000	19.0	....
Toledo	9,652,000	....	7.3
Memphis	*13,932,000	....	....
Hartford	8,766,000	....	7.5
Nashville	15,874,000	41.0	....
Des Moines	9,634,000	20.8	....
Rochester	8,347,000	6.3	....
Savannah	9,254,000	50.0	....
Duluth	4,912,000	4.5	....
Albany	5,436,000	5.4	....
Spokane	8,110,000	25.6	....
Wichita	10,283,000	60.3	....
Norfolk	7,095,000	18.1	....
Galveston	8,816,000	59.7	....
New Haven	5,374,000	....	3.3
Sioux City	8,540,000	23.6	....
Grand Rapids	5,229,000	....	6.1
Oklahoma	8,819,000	46.2	....
Oakland	6,254,000	10.2	....
Macon	3,312,000	112.3	....
Akron	5,008,000	....	3.0
Springfield, Mass.	3,978,000	....	4.6
Peoria	1,567,000	....	64.6
Worcester	3,590,000	....	16.7
Tulsa	6,671,000	19.8	....
Syracuse	4,393,000	....	10.2
Dayton	4,133,000	....	1.8
Scranton	4,050,000	1.9	....
Austin	6,725,000	36.0	....
Lincoln	4,792,000	35.2	....
Wilmington, Del.	2,985,000	....	9.0
Wheeling	3,964,000	12.4	....
Little Rock	6,704,000	8.0	....
Chattanooga	4,814,000	12.9	....
Birmingham	6,081,000	11.2	....
Youngstown	4,288,000	4.2	....
Sacramento	4,376,000	37.4	....
Canton	3,482,000	8.2	....
Charleston, S. C.	4,053,000	38.7	....
Reading	2,614,000	....	6.2
Tacoma	3,868,000	48.1	....
Portland, Me.	2,761,000	....	8.2
Augusta, Ga.	4,751,000	121.8	....
Knoxville	*2,535,000	....	....
San Diego	*2,088,000	....	....
Trenton	2,588,000	8.6	....
Waterloo	2,233,000	1.8	....
Evansville	3,816,000	34.4	....
Harrisburg	2,590,000	20.0	....
Davenport	2,827,000	19.3	....
Topeka	3,952,000	40.9	....
Cedar Rapids	2,299,000	....	5.4
Wilkes-Barre	2,214,000	6.8	....
Fargo	2,134,000	5.5	....
Lancaster	2,660,000	20.1	....
Fall River	2,292,000	....	22.0
Helena	2,414,000	11.9	....
Fort Wayne	1,523,000	....	20.6
Springfield, Ill.	2,212,000	2.1	....
New Bedford	1,773,000	....	18.4
Stockton	2,316,000	43.7	....
Erie	*1,663,000	....	....
Sioux Falls	2,374,000	23.0	....
Muscogee	2,702,000	64.8	....
Chester	1,530,000	.7	....
Ogden	2,316,000	29.9	....
Rockford	1,736,000	9.4	....
Mobile	1,811,000	25.4	....
Columbia	2,213,000	52.2	....
York	1,278,000	9.1	....
Springfield, Ohio	1,463,000	....	4.8
Lowell	1,193,000	....	.6
Boise	1,826,000	28.8	....
Quincy	1,471,000	26.9	....
South Bend	1,142,000	9.3	....
Bloomington	1,167,000	4.7	....
Lexington	1,574,000	11.4	....
Mansfield	970,000	9.3	....
Decatur	957,000	8.3	....
Jackson, Miss.	809,000	29.0	....
Fremont	937,000	15.9	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	488,000	19.0	....
Vicksburg	725,000	83.0	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	†5,292,00	....	....
Totals U. S.	$6,170,244,000	2.6	....
Total outside N. Y.	2,731,112,000	13.3	....

*Previous week's.
†Not in totals, comparisons incomplete.

SAVING STAMPS BOARDS APPOINTED FOR WARE

Waycross, Ga., January 13.—(Special.) T. J. Darling, county chairman of the war saving stamps committee, has nominated a committee for Waycross and Ware county, which has been appointed by J. T. Brantley, district chairman. The Waycross committee includes H. C. Brantley, A. G. Miller, Rev. Robert McCallum, J. E. T. Bowden, John T. Hopkins, J. E. Vann, D. M. Pearsall, J. G. Steinheimer, Walter Seaman, Thomas O'Connell, Johnston Williams, H. H. Burnet, J. W. Bellinger and P. N. Harley. The county committees consists of W. S. Booth, Manor; J. G. Steffes, Rushkin; T. A. Scott, Braganza; N. J. Hullis, Waresboro; W. M. Denton, Bickley; Norman Gillis, Fairfax; W. W. Griffin, Millwood; George Moore, Waltertown; J. W. McQuaig, Glenmore, and Ben Redding, Hebardville. The committee is to meet at the chamber of commerce rooms January 14.

Continued Cold and Fuel Famine Have Slowed Down Factory Activity

BRADSTREET FINDS PRESSURE TO SHIP SPRING GOODS.

Trade at final distributive markets tends to emerge from seasonal dullness, but at large industrial and shipping centers the combined effects of continued cold or stormy weather and coal scarcity have been to impede shipping of all kinds, slow down manufacturing activity and retard the movement of goods abroad. Thus it is that the quite cheerful reports from the great surplus crop regions contrast rather sharply with the pessimistic reports of idleness, present or to come, in some lines and the fear that unless checked the congestion in shipping visible in the late months of 1914 and the early months of 1917 will find a counterpart in the balance of the winter season.

There is also more definite talk of choosing out of non-essential industries for restricted operations. These cross currents rob trade reports of uniformity, and are undoubtedly responsible for the more conservative tone of predictions as to the new year's operations.

Markets dealing especially with the surplus crop-producing sections repeat the reports of good demand noted before the holidays; retail trade is fair to good, and wholesalers and jobbers are being pressed to ship spring goods. Collections generally are good, and best at the south, where cotton has risen to new heights. High and steadily advancing prices for textiles fail to affect buying for spring, and reports generally are of clearance sales reflecting light stocks in distributers' hands, with anxiety as to obtaining merchandise for future needs. Heavy snows in the winter-wheat region help the outlook for the year's first crop, and the cheering news comes that the great drouth in Texas has been broken by rains.

The fuel situation is apparently no better from Chicago east to the coast, and there is said to be an immense congestion of freight at leading north Atlantic ports, especially New York, where the harbor is full of ships waiting for coal to allow of sailing. Grain shipments from Baltimore have been impossible owing to the harbor being iced up. The sugar shortage is unrelieved owing to ships that might be used to carry Cuban supplies being unable to sail thence, and the reported approach of another cold wave with present insufficient coal supplies threatens the continuance of factory operations at many centers in the eastern states.

RISE IS NOTED IN COMMODITY PRICES BY DUN.

The general level of commodity quotations is still much higher than a year ago, and bank clearings at leading cities outside New York this week disclose a gain of 12.2 per cent. But at this center, partly because of smaller sales on the stock exchange than in 1917, and also owing to the lower prices of securities, there is a loss in clearings of 5.7 per cent. This tendency has been seen for several weeks, and the net result this week is a trifling increase.

Instead of reaching the estimated total of 3,000,000 tons, pig iron production in December was but 2,882,918 tons, or 92,997 tons a day, against 3,205,794 tons, or 106,859 tons a day, in November, according to The Iron Age. Judged by the daily rate, last month's output was the smallest since August, 1915, when it was 89,666 tons, and the latest figure falls fully 20,000 tons short of the high record of October, 1916. That January will make an even poorer showing is probable because many additional furnaces in the Pittsburg, Youngstown, Chicago and other districts have been forced to bank through lack of fuel.

Not in many leading commodities are there signs of price depression, and Dun's list of wholesale quotations this week discloses more advances than recessions. But hides have continued an important exception, and the further yielding in this quarter, which some people recently insisted was inevitable, has lowered certain varieties to a basis not touched since the early days of the war.

That further price advances have occurred in cotton goods is far from strange, with the raw material at a still more noteworthy level. Special January retail sales, however, have brought out unusually attractive values, as contrasted with the costs of merchandise in first hands, and business generally is recovering from the pronounced dullness caused by the intense cold of last week.

A further 60-point rise has lifted the local spot cotton quotation to the phenomenal basis of 33.30c, and since the day before the government's low estimate on the crop a month ago there has been an advance of practically 3c a pound, or $15 a bale. That peace talk has had something to do with the continued strength of the market seems certain, and the reported removal of restrictions on cotton exports to the allies was but one of several other factors which had a bullish effect this week.

THREE-CUSHION TITLE RETAINED BY DE ORO

Cuban Defeats Otis, of Brooklyn, by a Margin of One Point.

Havana, January 13.—Alfredo de Oro, three-cushion billiard champion of the world, idol of the Cuban people and enjoying a life pension from the Cuban government because of his skill with the cue, retained the championship last night by winning the last of a series of three games against Charles Otis, of Brooklyn, challenger for the title. The match was won by the narrow margin of one point.

With the total score standing 149 to 149, de Oro proposed an extension of the game, but this was not acceptable to the spectators, and Otis, with the ivories in position for an easy shot of five cushions, attempted instead a three-cushion play that, according to the experts, was virtually impossible.

Otis missed the shot and it was the general belief that he elected to take the harder chance in a generous spirit toward the Cuban people, with whom de Oro was the favorite throughout the match.

The series of games between de Oro and Otis took place in the Payret theater and drew a great number of spectators, including President Menocal and his staff. The Spanish minister to Cuba refereed the match.

When the third contest opened de Oro had a lead of 10 points, the score at the end of the second block being 100 to 90 in his favor. In the final game the champion missed often while the challenger showed cool, consistent play, gradually overhauling the leader and, in the end, scoring 59 points, which brought him within one point of the required 150. Then he missed and de Oro came up, and with three to make, made a run of two, which tied the score.

It was at this stage that, in the opinion of a great majority of the spectators, that Otis had the opportunity of winning but missed the difficult shot and de Oro ran out.

The score follows:

				Total.
De Oro	50	50	50	150
Otis	49	41	59	149

Butts Co. Suffers Storm Damage, But Rain Starts Ocmulgee Dam Going

Jackson, Ga., January 13.—(Special.) Considerable damage was done here by the storm which swept over Butts county Friday afternoon. A number of houses were blown down, chimneys broken off, window lights broken out, trees uprooted and fences blown down. Several plate glass windows in stores were also broken by the strong wind. The worst damage was to the Harkness building, a two-story brick structure. The top was blown off and the brick fell through a skylight, wrecking the dental office of Dr. J. B. Hopkins, who had a narrow escape from serious injury.

About three inches of rain fell here and the power situation was considerably helped. Jackson obtains power from the Ocmulgee river plant, and the low water has caused a curtailment of power, many plants being forced to close down.

Farmers express the fear that the oat crop has been killed.

BATTLESHIP FLORIDA MADE HIGHEST SCORE

New York, January 13.—The United States battleship Florida has been awarded the American Defense society cup for making the highest score during 1917 at short range target practice for battleships, it was announced tonight. Annual presentation of the cup has been the occasion heretofore of a celebration for the purpose of increasing public interest in the navy. Because of the war the celebration has been abandoned this year.

AMUSEMENTS

"Oh, Boy."

(At the Atlanta.)

F. Ray Comstock and William Elliott announce the smartest musical comedy of the season in "Oh, Boy," which will be the offering at the Atlanta theater for three days, starting tonight with a special matinee Wednesday. "Oh, Boy" is the joint contribution of Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, who wrote the book and lyrics, and Jerome Kern, who composed the music. From a musical standpoint, "Oh, Boy" stands as a peer among musical comedies. In the score there are eighteen distinct musical hits, any one of which would make a musical comedy book a huge success. "Oh, Boy" is now running its second season at the Princess theater, New York.

Russian Pianist.

(At Loew's Grand.)

Hans Hanke, eminent Russian pianist, in interpretations of old masters and popular numbers, will be the headline feature of the vaudeville bill at Loew's Grand theater, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Another big feature of the bill will be the Douglas family, former Winter Garden stars, in Scotch and Irish songs, dances and comedy. Other features are Lex Armstrong and Willie James, in a blackface skit of original comedy and songs; Hinkel and May, offering new songs and dances, and the Three Aitkens, in a combination of acrobatic and contortionistic feats and skating. The photoplay is June Elvidge's newest picture, "The Strong Way." Lowe's Universal Weekly and Sunshine comedies will also be shown.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Lyric.)

Big acts, the sort that keep the Keith theater in the big cities crowded with delighted people, will serve to entertain at the popular Lyric this week, and some of the best of the booking will come the first half—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Porter J. White will headline the combination of five acts, beginning Monday with his intensely dramatic playlet, "The Visitor," supported by a comedy that has won the admiration of thousands of theater goers. George P. Murphy and his company of entertainers in their miniature musical comedy will make things mighty merry. Lew Hawkins, the minstrel star, the Three Nelson Comiques, Willing and Jordon, singers, and the Hearst-Pathe News Weekly, complete the bill.

Mae Marsh.

(At the Strand.)

When Mae Marsh's new Goldwyn picture, "Fields of Honor," comes to the Strand theater today, you will, if your eyes are quick to single out individuals on the screen, witness the debut of Mae Marsh's mother in motion pictures. You will never know her as Mae Marsh's mother, for she is more one of Mae Marsh's several sisters. "Mother" Marsh is slim and girlish and looks young enough to play ingenue roles better than most ingenues you have seen. Yet she has to admit being a mother of several charming daughters, for the daughters have become known throughout the world and cannot be denied.

Margarita Fischer.

(At the Vaudette.)

Miss Margarita Fischer, the happy ingenue of photo-drama, whose many successes have made her name known from Atlantic to Pacific, has one of the best plays of her extensive repertoire in a new drama, "Molly Go Get 'Em," scenariorized by Elizabeth Mahoney from a story by Beatrice Van, at the Vaudette today. The new play, which has bene directed by Lloyd Ingrahm, one of the foremost directors of the country, is replete with action and sensational episode, in every line of which Miss Fischer is very much to the fore.

William S. Hart.

(At the Forsyth.)

William S. Hart, greatest of all screen characters in the estimation of many, both young and old, will come to the Forsyth theater today in an entirely new role, and incidentally in an entirely new play, entitled "Wolves of the Rail." This is not an old release, nor is it a picture taken in the days of long ago, and brought out in a new print, nor is it a two-reeler. It is a brand-new picture, the latest made and put on the market by Artcraft, and it is a regular sized entertainment, offering the full value of the money of the theatergoer. In this play Hart will show that he is able to drive an engine just as well as he can ride a horse, and that ought to be some engineering.

The Bride (soon after the marriage):—"That jeweler who sold you the wedding ring sadly overcharged you."

The Groom—"The scoundrel! And I have bought four engagement rings from him!"—Everybody's Magazine.

We Offer:

100 Shares Empire Cotton Oil Common Stock

This stock is paying dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. At our offering price the yield is very attractive. PRICE ON APPLICATION.

THE ROBINSON-HUMPHREY CO.

ROBY ROBINSON, President

Third National Bank Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

DUBLIN PEOPLE CAUHT NAPPING BY COLD WAVE

Dublin, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Skeptical people who do not put faith in weather forecasts were made to pay rather dearly as a result when they refused to believe the forecast of a cold wave coming Friday night, and did not cut off the water in the pipes at their homes. Next morning the temperature had dropped way below freezing, pipes burst, and a high cold wind blowing.

A minority of the citizens took no chances, and shut off the water, and today they are wearing a contented look in spite of the cold weather.

KEEP YOUR EYES YOUNG

Kryptok glasses keep your eyes young looking because they combine far and near vision in one lens without the disfiguring, age-revealing seams. John L. Moore & Sons, the opticians, make these glasses. 42 North Broad street.—(adv.)

CHANGE OF RATES

Effective January 15, 1918.

COST OF WANT ADS IN THE CONSTITUTION

One time	10c a line	Each issue
Three times	9c a line	
Seven times	8c a line	
Thirty times or more ...	7c	

Advertisements under the following classifications will only be inserted when cash accompanies the order:

For Rent Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished.
Wanted—Boarders.
Wanted—Board.
For Rent—Rooms Furnished.
For Rent—Rooms Unfurnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Furnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Unfurnished.
Situation Wanted—Male.
Situation Wanted—Female.

No phone orders accepted for advertisements that are to appear under "cash in advance" classifications.

Above rate for consecutive insertions only.

No advertisement accepted for less than two lines. Count six ordinary words to each line.

The Constitution will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one time.

Discontinuance of advertising must be in writing. It will not be accepted by phone. This protects your interest as well as ours.

If you can't bring or send your Want Ad, phone Main 5000 or Atlanta 5001.

Courteous operators, thoroughly familiar with rates, rules and classificiations, will give you complete information. And if you wish, they will assist you in wording your want ad to make it most effective.

Accounts opened for ads (excepting those classifications that are cash with order) by telephone to accommodate you if your name is in the telephone directory. Want ads taken by telephone are to be paid for immediately upon publication, bill to be presented by mail or solicitor the same day.

EVERY HOME HAS USE FOR CONSTITUTION WANT ADS.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST articles sometimes are never found, often they are stolen with no chance of recovery; but when picked up by honest persons they will get back to the owner if advertised in this column.

LOST.

DORINE—Lost on Capitol ave. car Friday, January 11, silver dorine. Engraved "S. J. C." Finder please call Ivy 8687.

LOST—A soldier's overcoat, from an automobile, on Brookline street, Stewart avenue or Lee street. Return to 89 Brookline James street, Ivy 4186.

LOST—A soldiers' overcoat, from an automobile, on Brookline street, Stewart avenue or Lee street. Return to 89 Brookline street, get regard.

LOST—At Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, tan fur neckpiece; liberal reward for return to Piedmont Hotel, Room 110.

LEFT in hotel barber shop or restaurant, one black kit of piano tools and one yellow folio. Finder will please phone Ivy 5218 and get reward.

FOUND.

FOUND—Female pointer dog. Call Clarence Knowles. Ivy 2233.

PERSONAL

CLAIRVOYANT & PALMIST MME. PARKS

HOW many unhappy people are there in this city whose lives are darkened by the acts of others? Is your life nearly a wreck because you cannot overcome trouble of a domestic nature or otherwise? Do you desire a return of affections rightly yours or does another receive it? Do you find the one of your choice growing cold or indifferent, or does another take your place? Is there an interference of someone? If so call on Mme. Parks. She will show you how to face the problems of life. You leave her parlors a different being. No. 10 Essie avenue. Take Soldiers' Home car and get off at Essie avenue. Hours, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Strictly private.

CLAIRVOYANT — PALMIST MADAME MALONE

GUARANTEES to read your entire life, telling you anything you want to know and find out, no matter what. One visit will pay you for disappointments in others. She is gifted and can help you. Tells name, age and occupation and what step to take to better yourself. Explains love and family affairs. Reading daily 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. 506 Lakewood avenue. Take Lakewood car to Owens.

MATERNITY Sanitarium, private, refined, homelike; limited number patients cared for. Homes provided infants. Infants for adoption. Mrs. M. T. Mitchell, 23 Windsor St.

SMOKE EE-M Tobacco for catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and colds, 15c bags. Your druggist or EE-M CO., Atlanta, Ga.

VOCATIONAL advice insures against failure. 25c. The Artleboro School, Biddeford, Maine.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Male

MEN—Yes, we give you a complete course, No. 1 set of tools, paying position in our chain of shops, for $26.50. Atlanta Barber College, 31 South Pryor street.

MEN—Learn barber trade. Taught quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Day-evening. Earn while learning. Moler Barber College, 61 N. Forsyth street.

YOUNG MAN as news agent on railroad trains; long runs; good pay. Union News Company, 36 Madison avenue.

WE have a desirable opening for an energetic young man with successful experience as bookkeeper or in similar clerical work and who has possibilities. In your reply give full particulars of your experience and furnish references. Address P-420, care Constitution.

WANTED—First-class marker and assorter; must be quick and accurate; steady job and good pay. Troy Laundry Co., Macon, Ga.

A Large Established Firm

WISHES an all-round sales manager at once. Must have experience, good habits and be a hard worker. Good eferences as to honesty, integrity and ability. To manage 25 salesmen in Georgia. Office expenses, salary and large commissions paid on every sale in this state. $2,500 bond required. This is an unusual opportunity for the right man, between 35 and 50 years of age. Phone Ivy 252 for interview.

LEARN TO MAKE LADIES' HATS; GOOD WAGES TO BEGINNERS. POWER MACHINE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. NOVELTY HAT MFG. CO., 115 GARNETT ST.

WANTED—One first-class mechanic, one familiar with Oldsmobile cars, and good Delco starter and ignition system man. In answer advise salary expected. Address F-4, Constitution.

WANTED—A good dairyman. Apply 745 N. Boulevard.

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S

This "Stitch in Time" Can't Save Nine--But It Saves One!

BY WELLINGTON



RAILROAD SCHEDULES

The arrival and departure of passenger trains Atlanta.

The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

Atlanta Terminal Station.

*Daily except Sunday. †Sunday only.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

Effective June 25.	Arrive.	Leave.
Waycross and Thomasville.	6:00 am	7:45 am
Waycross and Thomasville.	4:25 pm	11:00 pm

Sleeping car on night trains between Atlanta and Thomasville, Atlanta and Waycross. City ticket office, 88 Peachtree. Telephones—Ivy 2845; Atlanta 100.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
43	West Pt.	8:25 am	35	New Or.	5:50 am
18	Columb's	10:55 am	19	Columbus	7:10 am
33	New Or.	11:45 am	33	Montgo'y	8:55 am
40	New Or.	3:15 pm	39	New Or.	2:00 pm
34	Montgo'y	7:00 pm	17	Columbus	4:05 pm
30	Columbus	7:55 pm		New Or.	6:50 pm
36	New Or.	12:05 am		West Pt.	6:45 pm

City Ticket Office, 80 Peachtree St.

Central of Georgia Railway. "The Right Way."

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Savannah...	6:25 am	Savannah...	8:00 am
Thomasville.	6:25 am	Albany......	8:00 am
Albany......	6:25 am	Macon.....	12:30 pm
Macon......	6:35 am	Macon.....	4:00 pm
Jacksonville.	6:53 am	Jacksonville.	8:25 pm
Jacksonville.	7:40 am	Valdosta....	8:25 pm
Macon.....	10:45 am	Savannah..	10:10 pm
Macon.....	1:55 pm	Jacksonville	10:05 pm
Savannah..	4:20 pm	Thomasville	11:30 pm
Albany......	8:15 pm	Albany....	11:30 pm

City ticket office, Fourth National Bank building, Peachtree and Marietta streets. Telephones—Ivy 141; Atlanta phone 55.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Arrives From—		Departs For—	Arrives From—		Departs For—
6:20 a	New York	12:30 a	1:40 p	New York	2:45 p
11:10 p	Chicago	6:25 a	9:25 p	Chatta.	8:00 p
9:25 p	Kan. City	6:10 a	8:10 a	Toccoa	4:45 p
10:35 a	Chatta.	6:50 a	11:40 a	Cincinnati	5:25 p
1:40 p	Richmond	6:20 a	10:55 a	Columbus	5:10 p
10:10 p	Columbus	7:20 a	11:15 a	Memphis	5:15 p
7:50 p	Brune'k	7:50 a	10:20 a	Ft. Valley	5:20 p
6:15 p	New York	12:00 n	10:30 a	Macon	5:30 p
5:30 p	Charlotte	6:30 a	5:45 a	Jaxville	10:05 p
6:10 p	Jaxville	11:30 a	7:25 a	Charlotte	10:40 p
2:20 p	Bir'ham	1:55 p	6:25 a	Jaxville	11:20 p
9:30 p	Greenville	12:15 p	7:45 a	Shrevep't	11:30 p

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. "The Progressive Railway of the South." Effective November 18, 1917.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
11	N. Y.	6:20 am	11	Birmin'm.	6:30 am
11	Norfolk...	6:20 am	30	Monroe...	6:40 am
11	Washin'n.	6:20 am	6	N. Y. ...	12:40 pm
11	Portsm'h.	6:20 am	6	Washi'n.	12:40 pm
17	Abbe,S.C.	8:50 am	6	Norfolk.	12:40 pm
6	Memphis.	12:30 pm	6	Portsm'h	12:40 pm
6	Birmi'm.	12:30 pm	6	Richm'd.	12:40 pm
29	Pied't,Ala.	10:00 am	28	Pied't,Ala.	3:50 pm
5	N. Y.	4:40 pm	5	Birmin'm.	4:50 pm
5	Washi'n..	4:40 pm	5	Memphis..	4:50 pm
5	Norfolk..	4:40 pm	18	Abbe,S.C.	4:00 pm
5	Portsm'h.	4:40 pm	12	N. Y.	8:20 pm
12	Birmin'm.	8:00 pm	12	Norfolk..	8:20 pm
29	Monroe...	8:00 pm	12	Portsm'h.	8:20 pm

City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree St. Telephone—Ivy 2845.

Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad. *Daily Except Sunday.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
3	Charles'n	7:00 am	2	Augusta and East....	6:45 am
8	Wilmin'n	7:00 am	6	Augusta	11:45 am
*11	Conyers.	7:35 am	8	Augusta	3:35 pm
*13	Union Pt.	9:40 am	*14	Union Pt.	6:10 pm
1	Augusta	1:15 pm	4	Charles'n	8:10 pm
5	Augusta and East	5:00 pm	4	Wilmin'n	8:10 pm
7	New York and Aug.	8:20 pm			

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Effective Nov. 21—	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati-Louisville.... / Chicago and Northwest..	7:13 am	9:55 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville..	4:45 pm	11:43 am
Knoxville via Blue Ridge..	7:25 am	3:10 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville..	7:13 am	9:55 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville..	4:45 pm	11:45 am
Blue Ridge accommodation.	3:40 pm	10:25 am

The 9:55 p. m. train will arrive Terminal Station.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
3	Nashville.	6:25 am	94	Chicago..	8:15 am
5	Chattanooga and Rome	10:25 am	2	Nashville.	8:30 am
93	Memphis.	11:20 am	92	Memphis.	5:15 pm
1	Nashville.	6:35 pm	6	Rome and Chattan'a	5:25 pm
95	Chicago..	8:05 pm	4	Nashville.	8:50 pm

No. 95, Dixie Flyer, arrives Terminal Station.

TAXICABS

TAXICABS BELLE ISLE
IVY 166. 4 LUCKIE. IVY 5190.

TAXICABS
EXCELSIOR AUTO COMPANY.
I. 1548 — 12 LUCKIE — I. 322

COFER BROS., TAXICABS
MAIN 1034. 30 Marietta. MAIN 1035.

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—Licensed druggist; state experience; references required. Address Druggist, 1017 Duffy, East, Savannah, Ga.

LINEMAN wanted who has had experience in telephone or telegraph work, or both. Young, active, ambitious man preferred, who can quickly qualify for foreman's position with large out-of-town contract firm. Applicant will reply in own handwriting, stating age and names of former employees. Address P-464, Constitution.

WANTED—Operating man for substation; must have experience with rotary converters and be strictly sober; furnish references and full particulars first letter. Address Montgomery Light and Traction Co., Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BOOKKEEPER FOR LARGE LOCAL CORPORATION. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE AND SALARY. P. O. BOX 1143, ATLANTA, GA.

WANTED—Insurance men, organizers and solicitors. See Mr. Sorg, Hotel Oliver, 8 to 10 a. m., after 4 p. m.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, $75 month, sample examination; questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 58-L, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Salesman, one of the fastest growing and most reputable light manufacturing concerns in Atlanta wants young man between 25 and 35, not subject to draft. Must be of good address, and capable of developing into high-class specialty salesman of staple line. Must be able to furnish from $1,500 to $2,000, fully secured. Best references required; bookkeeping very light; splendid opportunity for smart young business man. Do not answer unless you can fulfill all requirements. Address L. I. B., Box 40, care Constitution.

WANTED—First-class, experienced cross arm boring machine man; must also be able to handle planing machine and good mechanic. Address P. O. Box 814, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Two young men between 21 and 30 years of age, who have some mechanical experience. Reply in own handwriting, state experience, furnish names of former employers and give references. Salary $90 per month. Address P-501, Constitution.

HELP WANTED—Male

ONE of the oldest and best known concerns in the United States has position to offer three men between the age of 25 and 35 who are not subject to draft. For men who are anxious to better their conditions and are hard workers we will pay $90 per month until they learn our business, then their salary will be increased. No applicant will be considered unless he states his present occupation, furnishes list of former employers and references. Address P-502, Constitution.

WANTED—At once—A-1 corporation bookkeeper and all-round good office man, not subject to draft; must state age, experience and salary to start. P-499, Constitution.

WANTED—A fireman at Troy Steam Laundry, 208 Houston street. See engineer.

WANTED—Clerks, men 16 to 20 and over 30. Address in own handwriting. National Laundry Company, Camp Gordon, Ga.

YOUNG MAN STENO., good salary and change for advancement. 704 Silvey Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Female

THOUSANDS government war positions open to women, 18 or over; $100 month. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 601-L, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Steno-bookkeeper or dictaphone operator; permanent position; state age, experience and salary expected. Box 65, Canton, Ga.

GIRLS—Why not learn millinery? Prepare now for fall season. Complete course $20. Ideal Millinery School, 98½ Whitehall st.

WANTED—Experienced private exchange telephone operator for out-of-town work. State age and furnish references in reply. Address P-503, Constitution.

IN ORDER THAT SHORTER HOURS MAY BE PUT INTO EFFECT FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS, 50 ADDITIONAL YOUNG LADIES WILL BE NEEDED AT ONCE.

THE SALARY IS GOOD AND INCREASED WITH REGULARITY. THE POSITIONS ARE STEADY AND ARE MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER BEFORE.

YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 24 WANTING AN ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING OCCUPATION WHICH AT THIS TIME SERVES THE GOVERNMENT, MAY APPLY IN PERSON TO MISS PRINCE, 25 AUBURN AVENUE.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted; required to sleep in hotel. Apply in person to Manager, Monday morning, 8:30; no telephones answered. Terminal Hotel.

OFFICE GIRL, colored; must read, write and be neat. Apply 8 to 10, 3 to 5. 202 Grand Opera building.

HELP WANTED—Male and Female

WANTED—A few good families of spinners and spoolers for our Payne Mill. Best of wages paid, cheap house rent in our own village. Address W. R. Moody, Supt., Crumps Park, Macon, Georgia.

WANTED—OPERATORS TO MAKE CARHARTT OVERALLS; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; STEADY WORK; STRICTLY UNION WAGES. HAMILTON CARHARTT, SECOND FLOOR, CORNER MITCHELL AND PRYOR STS.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR—We have a good opening for an experienced multigraph operator; state age, experience, salary expectations; references. Replies treated confidentially. Address P-458, care Constitution.

FREE DENTAL WORK—Wanted, 200 white patients for dental clinics. Teeth filled or extracted positively without charge or obligation to anyone by leading dentists of the state for one week, from January 14 to 19. For further information call at 422 Grant bldg., or phone Ivy 5099.

HIGH-CLASS commercial and hotel positions a specialty. 1013 Atlanta National Bank building.

WANTED—Teachers

TEACHERS for grades, $50 to $65; high school work, $60 to $125; principals, $75 to $150. Foster's Teachers' Agency, 505 Grant building, Atlanta. Ivy 3812-L.

THE ACME TEACHERS' AGENCY—Unique methods, best service, most liberal terms. Ivy 7998. 1233 Healey bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, $90; music, $70; first grade, $55; principal, $100. Phone or wire application and follow with particulars. South Atlantic Teachers' Agency, 306 Walton bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS

SALESMAN—A New York publisher desires a representative in Atlanta and vicinity for the sale of the Catholic Encyclopedia, a high-class reference book, strongly indorsed by the Hierarchy and clergy. Special plans of selling. Agents furnished with interested working material. Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 23 East 41st street, New York.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS

SALESMEN—Magnificent line of beautiful new maps. War maps, world maps, state maps. Great demand. Big profit. Workers reaping harvest. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Several competent middle-aged men to sell nursery stock for live firm all year round. Commission paid every week. Brown Brothers' Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Educated, energetic men to sell New International Encyclopedia. Ministers and teachers preferred. Previous experience unnecessary. Salesmen earning $3,000 to $5,000 yearly. No house-to-house work. Permanent employment, excellent opportunities. Expenses advanced. Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., Austell bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN—Three of ability. Apply before 10 a. m., 617 4th Natl. Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Male

BOOKKEEER AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE MAN, NOW EMPLOYED, DESIRES CHANGE WITH GOOD FIRM. CAN FURNISH GOOD REFERENCE AND BOND. ADDRESS P-485, CONSTITUTION.

ON account of sickness of wife have had to resign good position in west and come to Georgia. Have had nine years' successful road experience as salesman. Can handle any line. References. Can you use me? Phone Ivy 1499-J. Ask for Mr. Massey, or address 21 W. Peachtree place.

STUDENT—Wants night work from 5 to 12 p. m. Address P-490, Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—Female

EDUCATED, middle-aged, Christian woman desires to keep house for a widower, in middle or south Georgia. Address "Georgia," care Constitution.

MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN

SALARIES BOUGHT. Salary Inv. Co., 204 McKenzie Bldg. Ivy 1070.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY
LOANS.
408 Flatiron Building.

LOANS $25.00 AND UP
WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Wight Investment Co., 1111 Empire Bldg.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE AND OTHERS upon their own names, cheap rates, easy payments; confidential. Scott & Co., 820 Austell building.

MONEY FOR ALL. EASY PAYMENTS. DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. HUDSON & CO., 313-314 PETERS BLDG. MAIN 4842.

LOANS MADE TO salaried men and others in amounts of $25 to $200 on indorsements or other security. E. W. Greenway & Co., 316-317 Empire Bldg. Tel. Ivy 1654.

MONEY—On Personal Property

W. P. WOLL
LOANS $25 AND UP
on household furniture and pianos without removal. Payments to suit your income.
ROOMS 401-2 PETERS BLDG.
Phones Main 3171. Atlanta 677.

MONEY—On Real Estate

Cliff C. Hatcher Insurance Agency
LOAN AGENTS for Investors' Savings Company, first and second mortgages on city real estate, payable monthly. See Rex M. Mooney, 221 Grant building.

WE BUY
PURCHASE MONEY NOTES
EISEMAN & WEIL INVESTMENT CO.
313 Atlanta National Bank Building.
Bell Phone Main 3010.

MONEY
TO LEND, first or second mortgages, on city real estate. Current rates. Immediate action. J. S. Slicer, 1216 Empire Bldg. I. 5369.

LOANS
Atlanta Real Estate or well improved Farms anywhere, Small town property Made promptly.
MARVIN R. M'CLATCHEY
CANDLER BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

LOANS MADE ON CITY PROPERTY AND FARM LANDS. SEE OR WRITE W. B. SMITH, 706-7 FOURTH NAT'L BANK BUILDING.

FUNDS on hand for loans at current rates, also for purchase money notes. Milton Liebman, with A. F. Liebman, 17 Walton street. Real Estate and Renting.

WE LOAN MONEY to rebuild in the burned district. Thomas J. Wesley, Cashier, 209 Grant building.

LONG TIME LOANS AT LOW RATES On Improved Farms, Residential and business property. Inspectors at Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and various points. Quick Action. Write for Application. Mortgage Loan Department. PAN-AMERICAN LIFE INS. CO., 1306 Whitney Bldg. New Orleans, La.

MONEY on hand for first mortgage in amounts of $1,000.00 and up.
W. O. ALSTON
1203 Third National Bank Bldg.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS
TO LOAN on Atlanta homes or business property at lowest rates. Money advanced to builders. Write or call
S. W. CARSON
413-14 Empire Bldg.
Broad and Marietta Streets

MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 and over. Thos. J. Wesley, Cashier, 209 Grant building.

$500, $700, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 or more to lend on choice city or suburban real estate. Dunson & Gay. Ivy 5678.

SEE B. G. STATHAM, 522-3 Candler building, Atlanta, before placing your loan on farm and city property; no commission char'd.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 5, 6 and 7 per cent, city improved property. Established 27 years. Prompt and confidential attention.
TURMAN & CALHOUN, EMPIRE BLDG.

FIRST and second mortgage loans made promptly. A. G. Smith, 311-312 Connally building. Main 2940.

5, 6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT money to lend on real estate, five years or less; interest payable semi-annually; splendid paying-back privileges. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron bldg.

MONEY—Wanted

WANTED—$400; will pay anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent interest; references. Address Business Woman, care Constitution.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

BEAUDRY MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford Dealers.
169-171 Marietta Street.
FORD CARS parts and accessories, painting and upholstering; radiator work a specialty.
Commercial Bodies, Any Style.
Main 1133-2246. Atlanta 1436.

LOOK
IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A USED AUTOMOBILE IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE US BEFORE BUYING.
JOS. G. BLOUNT
451 PEACHTREE ST.

USED CARS HAYNES AUTO CO. 131 Peachtree Ivy 6164.

FOR SALE—New Cole 8; four door convertible 7-pass. Sedan, never been used. Kelly Springfield tires. Hartford shock absorbers. Bought before last advance. Will sell or trade for used touring car. Thos. S. Turner, 513 Peachtree st. Phone Ivy 6133-J.

HUBBELL-OAKES MOTOR CO.—Selden trucks and Fruehauf trailers. 1513 Candler building.

FORDS
AUTHORIZED SALES AND SERVICE
Prichard-Orr Sales Co.
West End — East Point
Gordon and Lee — Main Street.
Phones West 95. — East Point 133

J. G. LEWIS MOTOR CO.—Special bargains in used cars. 232 Peachtree. I. 1476.

BELLE ISLE
AGENT
FORD CARS
CASH OR TERMS
IVY 166. IVY 2772 IVY 393.

STUDEBAKER—Used car department. Bargains in used cars. 245-247 Peachtree St.

DODGE—One late 1917 model, touring car. Apperson Show Rooms, 239 Peachtree street.

Hudson Little Six
40, 7-PASSENGER, new paint and new top; good mechanical condition; 6 tires. See B. W. Newsom, Stutz Co. of Georgia, 324 Peachtree st.

USED CARS SPECIAL bargains. Atlanta Cadillac Co. 183 Peachtree st.

1914 FIVE-PASSENGER FORD. J. R. Bulce Garage. 809 Marietta street.

USED CAR BARGAINS. Willys-Overland, Inc., 236 Peachtree.

WHY NOT SAVE MONEY ON THE FOLLOWING CARS:
8—1917 Ford touring cars.
1—1916 Ford touring.
1—1917 Buick touring car.
1—1917 Dodge touring car.
1—Ford roadster with electric starter.
ATLANTA AUTO EXCHANGE
40 WALTON ST. MAIN 3185.

BARGAIN
You've Been Looking For.
2-TON
DEARBORN truck unit, assembled to a Chalmers model 36. Come and see this. Only $790, complete chassis. J. M. Shearer, Agent, 249 Marietta. Main 1140.

BARGAINS
IN USED CARS THAT WERE TRADED FOR OLDSMOBILES
1917 OAKLAND SIX TOURING CAR.
1916 PAIGE 6-46, 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
1915 BUICK 4, TOURING CAR.
1917 FORD SMITH FORM-A-TRUCK.
It Will Pay You to See Us Before Buying.
MATHER-BOYKIN MOTOR CO.
330 PEACHTREE ST.
IVY 5575

FORD FOR SALE—Monday, 1917 model, very best condition. 188 Peachtree st.

FORD—1916, just repainted, good tires and in good mechanical condition, at a bargain. Southern Oakland Co., Retail Sales. Ivy 2385-3605. 270 Peachtree st.

FORD TRUCK—Convertible body; also one pair mules. Apply 645 Trust Co. of Ga. bldg., or phone Ivy 6997.

7-PASSENGER Studebaker touring car, newly painted, first-class condition. Price right; quick sale.
THOMAS S. TURNER,
513 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 6133-J.

REPAIRING.
W. J. MILAM
REPAIRING fenders, bodies, lamps, all metal parts of car. 117 Piedmont Ave. Ivy 993.

SIMS Magneto Service Station. Magnetos sold, exchanged and repaired, all kinds of magnetos and electric starting repaired. All work guaranteed. E. H. Odom Bros. Company, 43 Ivy street. Atlanta phone 900. Bell phone Main 1633.

JOHN M. SMITH CO.
Automobile Coach Work
CARS REPAINTED
Tops re-covered and repaired. Wheels springs and axles repaired.
120-122-124 Auburn Avenue

VULCANIZING.
FOR the BEST vulcanizing at the most moderate price; also new and used tires, see TWO-IN-ONE TIRE CO., 35 Auburn avenue. Ivy 2238.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

TIMBER—Pine, on tract of land near Columbus, Ga. George P. Howard, 129 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

SAFES ATLANTA SAFE CO. 65 W Mitchell. Main 4601.

FURNITURE OLD furniture taken in payment for new. Jordan Fur. Co., 5 E. Hunter. Both phones.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

Soda Founts NEW and used, easy terms. 34 Madison.

GATE CITY COAL CO. for good coal and wood. M. 666-J. Teams for heavy hauling. G. T. Hutt, proprietor.

ACID PHOSPHATE GUANO
Nitrate Soda, C. S. Meal, Hulls, Agr. Limestone; car lots. W. E. M'CALLA, Atlanta National Bank building.

SCALES—SAFES The Howe Scale Co. 18 S. Forsyth St.

SAFES, new and 2d-hand, all sizes. Half vault doors. C. J. Daniel, 408 4th Nat. Bk.

COTTON
Handling Revolutionized
For the Ginner—An attachment which will reduce your fuel and labor account, and increase your income.
For the Farmer—This will enable you to materially reduce your picking cost.
Tell your ginner and have him write us. Also send us his address.
POSTOFFICE BOX 459, ATLANTA, GA.

TURKEYS, 35c PER LB.
Chicken hens, 28c per pound.
Best cornmeal, 50c per peck.
COTTONGIM'S CASH STORE,
152 Whitehall St. Main 1316.

HOUSEHOLD furnishings of 10-room home for sale. Ivy 8556-L.

THREE Carver linters and one saw filer. E. W. Menefee, Raymond, Ga.

FOR SALE—Butter Kist popcorn machine and peanut roaster combined. Address J. A. Moore, Erwin, Tenn.

STORE FIXTURES—For sale. No 436 McDaniel street.

WILL trade $115 Violaphone, very fine talking machine, for value in merchandise or service interesting us as firm or individuals. Cash adjustment either way. What have you? Call or write. Southern Drum Co., Atlanta Theater bldg.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS bought, sold, rebuilt, exchanged. A. E. Harless, Agt. 54 North Pryor. Phone Ivy 8443.

NICE White Leghorn hens for sale; fresh rabbits; good fat hens for killing. W. C. Smith, 45 East Hunter st.

TWO large and one single bed, small heater, dressers, table and coil heater, in use about two months. Call Ivy 4767-L.

FOR SALE—Catholic Encyclopedia, new, at less than half price. Dodd, Mead & Co., Austell bldg., Atlanta.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

CASH PAID for used furniture. S. M. Snider, 21 Peters st. M. 2610.

CASH PAID for old furniture. Dixie Furniture Co., 85 S. Forsyth st.

HIDES ATLANTA HIDE AND TALLOW CO., 140 Peters St. M. 2731.

FURNITURE Bought for cash. S. B. Gibson. M. 4647

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—We pay highest cash prices for pianos and office furniture, cash advanced on consignment. Central Auction Company, 12 E. Mitchell st. M. 3424.

CASH FOR old gold and false teeth. McDuffie, 148 Peachtree.

FURNITURE Bought for cash. Swift Furniture Co. M. 2769.

We Buy Second-Hand Clothes
HIGH prices for men's clothing only. M. 2335.

WANTED—Cow peas, all varieties; we pay highest market price. Wire or write us. The H. G. Leiding Co., No. 144 East Bay st., Charleston, S. C.

WANTED—Use of piano for storage. Hemlock 1525-J. 342 Ponce de Leon ave.

LADIES' and gents' suits wanted. Good price. Main 1627-L.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR COLORED
HAIRDRESSERS are making the biggest money. I teach you how. Have an easy payment plan. No-Break School of Hairdressing, 465 W. Hunter st. Main 3208.

FOR REAL business opportunities, see Lightfoot's, Peters Bldg. Phone Main 517.

FOR QUICK SALE—One of the best ice cream parlors and confectionery stores in the south. Will sell on trial guarantee. Reason for selling, army draft. Write for price. Elite Ice Cream Parlor, Box 100, Spartanburg, S. C.

WILL buy part or your entire clothing, shoe and dry goods stock, town or country, for cash. Write at once. Box 194, Columbus, Ga.

FOR SALE—A good, clean stock of fancy groceries, old established business; best location in College Park. Sales, $4,000 to $4,500 per month. Will stand closest investigation. Owner retiring on account of health. Bell phone, East Point 92 or 93.

AUCTION SALES

B. BERNARD, at 86 South Pryor, will either pay cash for your housefurnishings or sell them for you. Phone Main 2306.

MUSIC AND DANCING

COURTNEY'S 44½ EAST HUNTER street. Main 1074-J. Dancing Tuesday and Saturday nights. Collins' orchestra. Lessons daily, 3 to 6 and 8 to 10 p. m.

LANE'S 217½ Peachtree. Dancing Tuesdays and Saturdays. Private and class lessons daily. Phone Ivy 5766.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS
ALL KINDS, at lowest prices. Factory rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Your money's worth or your money back. Typewriters rented; non-visible, 3 months for $5; visible, 3 months for $7.50. Call, phone or write for catalog C-70. American Writing Machine Co., 18 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL

MEN'S DISEASES CURED
OR no charge for services. Systemic and blood diseases. Finest equipment. Low prices. X-Ray examination free. Everything confidential. Dr. Holbrook, American-European Specialist in all Chronic Diseases, 812 Austell bldg.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED SHORT HORNS.
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—Splendid herd bull and twelve cows. Shedden Farms, Raymond, Ga.

HOGS
FOR SALE—2 good work horses, in good condition, and several O. I. C. pigs. Address G. L., 1407 Candler bldg.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES

WE HAVE fine demand for real estate purchase money notes. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

DRUM and Bugle Corps instruments. Melody Bells, Marimbas, Xylophones. Southern Drum Co., Atlanta Theater Bldg.

BUSINESS CARDS

ATLANTA CLOCK HOUSE.
J. I. LINLER CLOCK SPECIALIST 25 South Broad St

BUILDING MATERIAL.
INVESTIGATE OUR PLAN. Murphy Door Bed Co., 311 Trust Co. of Ga. building

CONTRACTORS AND REPAIRS.
CONTRACTING, building, repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Faulk, 910 Austell building. Main 4247.

DENTAL WORK.
DR. H. JENSEN, Expert Dentist. Painless extraction. 78½ Whitehall street.

ENGRAVING.
ENGRAVED SOCIAL and business stationery, wedding invitations, announcements.
WEBB & VARY CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
BRYAN ELECTRIC CO.
Dealers in New and Used Electric Machinery
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WIRING DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1790, Atlanta 5008.
SHOP DEPARTMENT
Bell Phone Ivy 1782

FURNACE, STOVE & RANGE REPAIRING.
STOVE DOCTOR F. M. BROTHERTON
Main 1466. 61 South Pryor St.

GENERAL HOUSE REPAIRING.
JONES REPAIRS all kinds, two years guarantee; reasonable. M. 4094.

HAT CLEANING.
OLD HATS MADE NEW—Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders given prompt attention.
ACME HATTERS, 20 EAST HUNTER ST.

KEYS, LOCKS, SAFES, GUNS.
C. C. DOWNS Expert, 18 W. Alabama. Main 2148. Atlanta 4922.
G. N. BISHOP, 13½ S. Broad. M. 885, expert gun, key, locksmith, lawn mower expert.

MATTRESS RENOVATING.
ATLANTA MATTRESS CO.
OUR work is above the average. 174 Piedmont Ave. Ivy 3847. Atlanta 4847.
SHIRLEY MATTRESS CO., 807 Marietta street. Main 993. Atlanta 1727

OPTICIAN.
EYES tested and glasses correctly fitted. E. A. Morgan, 10 E. Hunter. Main 1812.

PAINTING AND TINTING.
PAINTING CHEAP—Rooms tinted $3.50 up; leaks stopped. 6:30-7:30 p. m. W. 620-J.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.
CAPITAL PLUMBING AND HEATING CO., 60 South Forsyth. M. 4134. Repair work given prompt attention.

ROOF REPAIRING.
Mooney REPAIRS all kinds. 12 mos. guarantee. Reas'ble. Hem. 1056.
IF your roof leaks, call West 416; no money until your roof stops leaking.

SHOE REPAIRING.
Shoe Reunry WORK called for and delivered. 2 Auburn. Ivy 2310. Atlanta 1493. 815 Peachtree.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.
SWIFT will transfer, store, repair, refinish or buy your furniture. Main 2769.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES REPAIRED.
ROUNTREE'S 77 WHITEHALL STREET.
Phone—Bell Main 1576.

Use Constitution Want Ads

BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD AND ROOM

NICELY furnished rooms, excellent table, home cooking; permanent or transient, $7 per week up. Folsom's Hotel, 16½ Marietta st., second floor. Ivy 4855.

A NICE steam-heated room, on north side; couple, two young men or two business women. Ivy 6849-J.

PIEDMONT AVE., 595—For couple, delightful large room adjoining bath in home with all conveniences, excellent meals, dinner evenings. N. E. Cor. 3d St. I. 3322-J.

WANTED—Board and Room

BUSINESS WOMAN desires single room or sleeping porch with board. Address P-409, Constitution.

BOARD wanted for lady and little girl 4 years old in private family. State price. Call Main 5016.

ELEGANTLY furnished front room and excellent board, in handsome north side home; references required. Hemlock 1319-J.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED.

PEACHTREE, 795—Lovely rooms, conveniences, private family, garage; references. Hemlock 1393. Men only.

PEACHTREE ST., 391—Nicely fur. rms. $3 per week and up. Phone Ivy 67.

ADOLF 10½ E. Harris; bachelor rooms; cool, quiet, reasonable; every convenience de luxe. Ivy 3071-J.

VIADUCT HOTEL
4½ S. BROAD, is under new management. Right in the heart of the city, nice, clean rooms, 50c, 75c, $1. Rates by the week.

THE MARTINIQUE
(ELLIS AND IVY)
OPERATED under the best management. Each room connected with bath and kept in excellent condition. Hotel service $1 per day.

358 PEACHTREE—Furnished rooms. Quiet and refined. Ivy 7352-J.

TO reliable party, will rent half of my home, on north side, consisting of large linen room, two bed rooms, dining room and kitchen, all furnished. Apply at residence, 359 Piedmont avenue.

LELAND HOTEL
29 HOUSTON ST.
One Block from Candler Bldg.
Under New Management.
50c Day Up. $2.50 Per Week Up.
Excellent Dining Room in Connection. Meals 35 cents. Special Weekly Rates.
Phone Ivy 7180.

PEACHTREE INN
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, 50 CENTS TO $1 PER DAY, $3 TO $5 PER WEEK. 391 PEACHTREE ST. IVY 67.

NICELY fur. front room, close to Georgian Terrace, private family. Ivy 5863-J.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED.

PART of neatly furnished bungalow, or will rent two nicely furnished rooms, with sleeping porch. N. Kirkwood. Dec. 587-J.

FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, all conveniences, close in. Ivy 6035-J.

ONE furnished room for business men, hot water and electric lights. 323 Courtland.

ONE fur. room for business men, hot water, gas. 332 E. Georgia ave.

ONE nicely furnished room, first floor, steam heat; all modern conveniences. Ivy 4968.

TO single men, desirable steam-heated room, connecting bath, block Georgian Terrace. Call Ivy 8183.

NICELY furnished rooms, No. 72 Spring st., half block of the Y. M. C. A.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
PRIVATE family, nice home; will rent rooms to refined gentlemen; references desired. Ivy 4034.

FOR RENT—To gentleman, furnished room, furnace heat, private home, Druid Hills section. Call Hemlock 2210.

WANTED—Rooms

FURNISHED.

TWO furnished rooms, kitchenette, heated, private family or apartment, for couple and daughter. Address J. J. M., Postoffice building, Room 239.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping Rooms

FURNISHED

THREE furnished housekeeping rooms, private family good location, walking distance. 319 Courtland street.

APARTMENTS, HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—Apartments

UNFURNISHED.

IVY ST., 181—Six rooms and bath. $25. Call Ivy 2943.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—Apartment in Ranfurly, 885 West Peachtree, $45. Address P. O. Box 570, Atlanta, Ga. Will sell furniture.

SMALL apartments, north side, fifteen minutes' walk to Five Points. Reasonable. Phone Ivy 6694X2.

FURNISHED.

BEST NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE SECTION; 2 ROOMS, BATH, GARAGE, ETC. PRICE $60 PER MONTH. REFERENCES REQUIRED. PHONE IVY 657-J, OR CALL AT 29 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE.

WANTED—Apartments

UNFURNISHED.

WANTED—HIGH-CLASS, MODERN APARTMENT OR BUNGALOW IN DRUID HILLS SECTION. CALL IVY 8354-J.

FOR RENT—Houses

UNFURNISHED.
Consult Our Rent Bulletin.
SMITH, EWING & RANKIN.

CALL FOR OUR RENT BULLETIN.
BENJ. D. WATKINS & CO.

FURNISHED.
COMPLETELY furnished home for rent. 32 Ponce de Leon ave. Ivy 8556-L.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
FOR results list your property with Sharp, Boylston & Day 12 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Houses

UNFURNISHED.
IF YOU have a bungalow or apartment for rent on north side see us at once. We have a tenant. Burdett Realty Company, 118 Candler building.

FOR RENT—Offices

CENTRAL BUILDING—Offices for rent. Corner Alabama and Pryor sts. Main 585.

CANDLER BUILDING, Candler Annex and Forsyth building. Desirable offices, single and en suite. Some of these are equipped with compressed air and dental waste; hot and cold water in all offices; all-night elevator service; location best in the city and service unexcelled. Asa G. Candler, Jr., Agent. Phone Ivy 3970. 222 Candler building. See Mr. Wilkinson.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Sale, Exchange

VALUABLE Marietta street property to exchange for north side building lots. George P. Howard, 129 N. Pryor street.

WE SELL AND RENT REAL ESTATE
B. M. GRANT-A. S. ADAMS CO.
Grant Bldg. Ivy 4288.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

NORTH SIDE.
ANSLEY PARK—Beautiful new 8-room, two-story, furnace-heated brick residence, for $7,500; $500 cash; terms to suit. Has two baths, side drive, cement basement, furnace; worth $10,000. A pick-up at my price. E. L. Harling, 815 Atlanta National Bank building. Main 1287.

MISCELLANEOUS.
HAMILTON-WOOD CO., 207 Candler Bldg. Ivy 9. Builders of homes and apartments. Terms when desired.

CEMETERY LOTS.
AM offering for quick cash sale, nice 4-grave lot in Section 11, West View Cemetery. Address P-463, care Constitution.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE.
WE have farms for all purposes; improved and unimproved; stock, grain, cotton and truck. Shewmake Bros. Company, 1317 Atlanta National Bank Bldg. Phone M. 4334.

$35 ACRE 310 acres, Oglethorpe Co. A. Graves, 12½ Wall st.

GA. FARMS near Atlanta. New 1918 Bulletin just completed. Will send on request. Brotherton & Callahan, East Point, Ga. Phone East Point 416.

WANTED.
WANTED—One-horse farm on shares, within 20 miles of Atlanta; 15 years' experience farming. Address P-468, Const.

WANTED—Large farms suitable to subdivide and sell at auction. For the quickest method to convert your farms into cash write the Star Realty and Auction Co., Greensboro, N. C.

FOR RENT.
WANTED—First-class white farmer to rent my 78-acre high-grade Cobb county farm, 17 miles out of Atlanta, 1½ miles from car line; nice 5-room house on farm; high state of cultivation. Address G. L., 1407 Candler bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SALARY INCREASES FAVORED BY SPRATT

Alderman From the Tenth Ward Believes Higher Pay for City Employees, Including Teachers, Is Now Imperative.

When the January finance sheet is submitted to city council it will contain recommendations for increases in salaries of a large number of city employees, including teachers, judging from indications of Sunday.

The finance committee will meet this morning and will hold daily sessions until its work is completed. Recommendations from all the city departments for money for improvements will be considered, and, while the funds the city will have at hand will not be sufficient to satisfy everybody, every effort will be made to so use the money as to make for the best interests of the city as a whole.

Consider Salary Increases.

The question of salary increases will be one of the most important matters to be considered. In just what form recommendations for higher pay will come up is unknown, but it is certain that a fight will be made for better compensation for a large number of employees, including teachers, whose claim is being strongly backed.

Alderman Nelson T. Spratt, representing the tenth ward, is strongly in favor of taking care of such employees, even if other civic improvements have to wait.

"I believe," he stated, "that, under present circumstances, with the cost of living so greatly increased, that it would be better for the city to consider and grant these raises first, and then expend what money we have left and make it go as far as possible. There are many employees who are hardly receiving living wages. The city owes it to her servants to see that they live in comfort at least. Other things can wait, if necessary. I am heartily in favor of taking care of the teachers, and of all others whose salaries are inadequate."

Mayor Vetoes Increase.

It was originally proposed, and council and the board of aldermen took favorable action last year, to raise the salaries of all employees making $125 or less, by $10 a month each. The mayor vetoed this ordinance because he did not think the city was able to furnish the money at the time, and not because he was opposed to such increases. It is believed that with the city out of debt now, and a new year at hand, with a new council in office, he will approve changes, if the amount asked for is not too great.

Several different plans have been suggested recently, one making a scale of increases for the teachers. Also the committee might decide to raise salaries of those making $100 or less, and not touching those over this limit.

The position of Alderman Spratt is of peculiar interest, in that he is chairman of the salary committee as well as a member of the finance committee.

GERMANS SAY WILSON GETS LESS BELLICOSE

Shipment of Wheat to Allies Interpreted as Lessening of American War Spirit.

Amsterdam, January 13.—The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Berlin, publishes a report from Washington, that the United States is sending 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe, and adds:

"This is a heavy blow to the entente cause. Shorn of rhetorical flourishes, it means that America has decided not to appear on the European battle field for an indefinite time. What moved President Wilson to this change of front, which is the most important development in American war policy?"

The newspaper attributes it partly to the achievements of the German submarines, partly to internal causes, and especially to growing pacifism and friction with Japan. It continues:

"The last hope of the entente has gone. It will inevitably cause deep depression in France, where bread ration may be increased slightly, but for whose war weary troops there is now no hope of relief."

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MASTER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that as Special Master under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the case of George H. Dent et al. vs. Birmingham, Columbus and St. Andrews Railroad Company et al., in the circuit court of Washington county, state of Florida, on the 13th day of December, A. D., 1917, I will on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D., 1918, during the legal hours of sale in front of the courthouse door, in Vernon, Washington county, Florida, sell at public outcry to the best and highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to wit:

All of the property of the said Birmingham, Columbus and St. Andrews railroad, including the right-of-way, roadbed, tracks, stations, rolling stock and equipment of every sort and franchises; the property being more particularly described as that nineteen miles of railroad, more or less, running in a southerly direction from Chipley, Fla., toward Southport, Fla.

No bid of less than $100,000 will be accepted.

A certified check for 10 per cent of the successful bid to be deposited with me at the time of said sale, and the remainder to be paid within sixty days after the confirmation thereof.

Deed at cost of purchaser.

HALCOTT ANDERSON,
Special Master.

The above and foregoing sale is by virtue of an order of the court, postponed until the 4th day of February, A. D., 1918.

HALCOTT ANDERSON,
Special Master.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE.

Application has been made to the Railroad Commission of Georgia for authority to discontinue the operation of passenger trains Nos. 92 and 93, known as the "Memphis-Atlanta Limited," and that said application will be heard by the commission at its offices in the state capitol at Atlanta, at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, January 24, 1918. This notice given by direction of the Railroad Commission of Georgia.

This January 11, 1918.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

Seen and Heard in Washington

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON
Staff Correspondent, Atlanta Constitution.

Washington, January 12.—(Special.) That little piece of legislation that the Georgia assembly enacted in its closing hours last summer to the effect that the government cannot condemn lands, for purchase, without the consent of the owner, looked innocent ernment to add to its extensive holdings rier to any further attempt by the government to add to tis extensive holdings in Georgia through the national forest reservation commission—and that in view of the fact that the commission has already approved for purchase more than 110,000 acres at a total purchase price approximating more than three-quarters of a million dollars.

"We shall not buy another acre of Georgia lands while this law is on the statute books," declares Secretary of War Baker, and he is the chairman of the commission, on which two other cabinet officers are members.

That is the edict, and while the government is anxious to block in its holdings in north Georgia not only for the purpose of rouding up what it has already approved, but for the general idea of forest conservation at this time of expediency, it is necessary for the next assembly to throw this stumbling block out of the path, by repeal, or take the consequences of our further development of government forest reservations in Georgia.

There is no middle ground. No compromise is possible.

• • • •

Georgai has been signally honored in this national forest reservation commission. The commission is composed of Secretaries Baker, Lane and Houston, of Mr. Wilson's cabinet; Senators Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and John Walter Smith, of Maryland, and Congressmen Hawley, of Oregon, and Gordon Lee, of Georgia. Of the seven members, three of whom are from the cabinet, and four from the two branches of the congress, Georgia has one. Georgia was getting, through the instrumentality of Mr. Lee, the full benefit of the commission's potency in the development of these forest reserves, and the direct benefit to the road and public school funds of the counties in which they were located; with a vast program ahead that has now run afoul this snag.

• • • •

Few people realize the advantage of these forest reservations to a state. They are manifold. In the first place, the government cuts and markets the timber with the scientific problem of conservation paramount. The lands are not stripped of timber regardless, but timber of a certain size is taken; other timber that will continue to grow is left, and the whole is handled in such an expert manner that the forest will continue to yield its timber from year to year, and even become more valuable, in the sense that thinning out an orchard and pruning it makes it more productive. The timber is sold. And 35 per cent of the gross proceeds from such sales—not net, mind you, but gross—goes into the county treasury of the county in which the reserve is situated, as an available fund for roads and schools. In the meantime the original owner has been paid in cash a fair and reasonable price for his lands. It doesn't take a professor of "math" to figure out what this means.

• • • •

Why has Secretary Baker declined to make any further purchases in Georgia while this law is on the statute books? Because he feels it is a direct antagonism to an extension of the government's forest reservation program for that state. He holds that one owner, with a comparatively small tract, possibly containing a watershed link so necessary in drainage, may feel that the particular advantage of his tract as a drainage outlet is so acute to the whole layout that he may place a prohibitive price on it—unreasonable in the extreme—and yet force the government to buy in order to render available its other holdings. It creates the possibility of an unfair leverage.

It is a matter of record that not an acre of lands have been acquired by this commission, even under condemnation, except at prices agreed upon amicably by the owners, but—

The innocent little measure is considered by the government as a stick of harmless-looking dynamite—it only needs impact.

Therefore, Georgia must repeal this bill at its next session, or an extension of the forest reservations in Georgia is out of the question.

• • • •

For smoothness and symmetry in rhetoric and phrases that are classical in their beauty, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, has the world beat. Nor does he sacrifice force and punch in driving home his expressions to the euphony of sound. He is one of few men who can actually write a masterful thought in beautiful language.

And he talks just like he writes.

His voice is soft. It carries an appeal that is almost hypnotizing. The very minute Woodrow Wilson begins to speak—it matters not whether it is a history-making address before a joint session of congress or a commonplace conversation in a conference with a few of his fellows—it matters not when or where, the very minute his voice is heard every other voice is hushed, and every person in reach hangs upon his words.

That is the power of the man's appeal, plus the confidence of the people in his sincerity.

• • • •

I never saw this thought more forcibly illustrated than at the capitol Tuesday when the president delivered his memorable peace-term address. In the house gallery were a number of Atlanta men. Among them was Forrest Adair, Jr. When it was all over and everybody caught their breath and made for the corridors, Forrest came out limping.

"What's the trouble?" suggested someone.

"Some fellow was sitting next to me," the young Georgian explained, "and he was so absorbed in what the president was saying that he unconsciously kept poking me in the ribs, and slapping me on the knee; and I was so absorbed that I didn't realize I was the target of his overflowing enthusiasm until it was all over. And I may have punished him equally as much. I was so deeply impressed with what the president was saying, and how he was saying it, that absolutely I was excited."

And there it is! That is President Wilson's appeal to the average man who hears him speak. His earnestness, his impressive voice and manner, his beautiful thought, his well-rounded sentences, all contribute to a personal-touch influence that few men in this country possess.

• • • •

Not only is Mr. Wilson a powerful rhetorician, but he is the coiner of more original thought, expressed in aphorisms and similes, than any man in America.

Here is an illustration in which a Georgia man again enters into the story:

"Mr. President," said this Georgian, "I want to tell you of the solidity of the people of the great Empire State of the South in standing squarely behind the administration in its war policies. I want you to know, sir, that they have linked every utterance of yours since your first note on the deplorable Lusitania affair until your appeal for a declaration of war, and they have found the chain marked with a chalk-line consistency, sir, that is most gratifying; and they feel that in you, sir, they have a leader in whom their confidence is as unbounded as the limitless expanse of the horizon."

"My dear friend," replied the president, speaking slowly and thoughtfully:

"Truth needs no nurse, for it is never an invalid."

Did you ever hear that expression before? No! It is Woodrow Wilson's latest, made to Colonel J. R. Smith, of Atlanta.

It was coined for the thought of the moment; and he would have us dedicate it, therefore, to the great state of Georgia.

• • • •

And then, the president, in a lighter vein: "Tell the good people of Georgia that, as Abraham Lincoln said, 'We must all hang together or hang separately.'"

MORTUARY

J. J. Martin.

J. J. Martin, 68 years old, died Sunday morning at 5 o'clock at the residence, 55 Carmel street. He is survived by his wife; one son, Herbert Martin, of Charlotte, N. C.; three daughters, Miss Marguerite Martin, Mrs. Homer Weaver, of Macon; Mrs. Emil Kries, of Atlanta, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Grant, of Charlotte, N. C. The body was removed to the chapel of Barclay & Brandon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brownlee.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brownlee, 72 years old, died Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence on Briarcliff road. She is survived by three sons, J. W., J. M. and W. J. Brownlee; two daughters, Mrs. E. A. Harbin and Mrs. J. L. Waddell; two brothers, H. C. and W. E. Lanier, and two sisters, Miss Rebecca Lanier and Mrs. John Peters. The body was removed to the chapel of Barclay & Brandon.

Mrs. J. A. Sutton, Danburg.

Washington, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. A. Sutton, 78 years old, died this morning at Danburg, near Washington, after a brief illness. She was a member of one of Wilkes county's oldest families and is survived by six children, Walter L. Sutton, Mrs. T. V. Heard and Mrs. F. C. Newsom, of Danburg; Willis Sutton, of Atlanta; Mrs. S. B. Savage and J. B. Sutton, of Washington. Funeral will be held at Danburg Monday at 11 o'clock.

J. R. Roberson, Jesup.

Jesup, Ga., January 13.—(Special.) J. R. Roberson, age 71, a pioneer citizen of Brunswick, Ga., died here last night at 6 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. Carter. Mr. Roberson came here a few weeks ago on a visit. One night in descending the stairway at Mrs. Carter's home he fell and broke his collar bone and received several other injuries which terminated fatally for him. His wife died nine months ago. He leaves six daughters, Mrs. L. Carter and Mrs. J. R. Gardner, of Jesup; Mrs. J. I. Walker, of Odum; Mrs. S. C. Folks and Mrs. George Crane, of Price, Utah, and three sons, A. A. Roberson, of Jesup; J. W. Roberson, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Q. W. Roberson, of Greenville, S. C.

Death of Infant.

The one-year-old son of S. J. Chastine, 645 East Fair street, died Sunday afternoon.

HANCOCK HEALTHIEST CAMP IN THE COUNTRY

Report of Surgeon General Received With Delight by Augusta Soldiers.

Augusta, Ga., January 13.—(Special.) The announcement from Camp Hancock today that reports filed with the surgeon general from all camps in the United States (national guard and national army) show that the camp at Augusta is the healthiest in the country, was read here with a great deal of delight.

The report for last week showed that the sick rate of the Pennsylvania division at Camp Hancock was but 6.4 cases per thousand. The nearest approach to this is the record of Camp Custer, in Michigan, a national army camp, with 8.6 cases per thousand. No national guard camp approaches the record of the 28th division, the next lowest, Camp Sheridan, where the Ohio troops are quartered, having a record of 12 cases per thousand. The sick rate at Camp Gordon is 25.2 per thousand, at Camp Wheeler 55.4 per thousand.

BREADSTUFFS AND SUGAR ASSURED NORTH RUSSIA

Petrograd, January 13.—The threatened food shortage in north Russia promises to be prevented through the reconciliation of the Bolsheviki and the Ukraine. M. Barikoff, member of the Petrograd food supply committee, has just returned from Kiev, where he conferred with the Ukrainian authorities, who say they are willing to provide Petrograd with an unlimited supply of breadsuffs on a basis of half cash and half merchandise. M. Barikoff says that the Ukraine guarantees to supply 3,000,000,000 pounds of bread within sixty days, and will still have available portions of the 1915 and 1916 crops.

The Bolshevik authorities also are sending commissioners to Siberia to induce the farmers there to release more wheat to Petrograd.

Sixty-seven cars of sugar arrived in Petrograd on Thursday, insuring the city's supply for one month.

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WINTER IS WINNER ON BATTLE FRONTS

Severe Weather Limits the Fighting in All Theaters to Patrol Engagements. Artillery Continues Busy.

New York, January 13.—(By Associated Press. From European Cables of the Day.)—Winter has settled down in earnest over all the important war fronts and beyond artillery actions, which are being carried out over very limited sections, there has been little fighting either in the west or in the east.

Only patrol encounters are reported along the British lines and artillery action at two points on the French front. In Italy the terrific artillery and infantry fighting has given way to aerial warfare, which, however, though it is spectacular, has little direct bearing on the progress of the campaign when confined to combats between individuals or squadrons.

For nearly a month now the front in France and Belgium has been almost snowbound. Thus the long awaited German offensive, with the heavy reinforcements which Germany transferred from the Russian front to the west, has been delayed for weeks if not possibly for months.

ONLY SKIRMISHES BETWEEN PATROLS ON BRITISH FRONT

London, January 13.—"Patrol encounters took place during the night southeast of Armentieres," says this afternoon's official communication. "Otherwise there is nothing to report."

The war office communication issued tonight says:

"An enemy raid attempted under cover of a heavy artillery barrage east of Monchy during the night was repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire.

"The enemy's artillery was active today east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Messines and the river Scarpe."

FRENCH DROP MANY PLANES.

Paris, January 13.—"There was nothing to report during the night except the usual cannonading," says this afternoon's official statement.

"In addition to the fifteen German airplanes and one captive balloon previously reported as having been destroyed between January 1 and January 10, French pilots brought down in the enemy lines twelve machines which probably were destroyed, although it was not possible to confirm this."

The report from the war office tonight says:

"The artillery action was quite violent in the region of Pinon and north of Braye-en-Laonnois. Calm prevailed everywhere else.

"Eastern Theater: There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Gievgheli and the Cerna Bend. British airplanes bombed the Cestova railway station."

GERMAN REPORT ON OPERATIONS.

Berlin, January 13.—(Via London.)—"On the heights of the Meuse and in the central Vosges there was increased artillery firing at times," says today's official report.

"There were numerous aerial encounters yesterday. Six enemy airplanes and three balloons were shot down."

ARTILLERY DUELS ARE IN PROGRESS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, January 13.—"There were patrol encounters and active artillery fighting at various places," the war office reports. "Italian artillery shelled enemy forces on skis east of Tonale. British batteries made direct hits on enemy emplacements on the east bank of the Piave. French artillery was active along the middle Piave.

"Italian airplanes dropped one and one-half tons of explosives on enemy magazines and encampments, and brought down two enemy machines. British airmen brought down one enemy airplane."

Meeting of Stewards Postponed on Account Of the Lack of Coal

On account of the difficulty experienced by the Park Street Methodist church in securing a supply of coal and for the added reason that the stewards and other authorities are reluctant to burn coal that might be used to relieve suffering in the city, the Atlanta Districts Steward association, which was to have held its quarterly meeting at this church on Tuesday night, January 15, has been postponed indefinitely.

The membership in this association includes the Methodist churches in the north and south Atlanta districts. Four hundred and fifty invitations have already been mailed out to members. President Edmund Martin, of the association, stated that while he regretted to postpone the date of the meeting, he felt sure that members of all the churches would concur with him that conserving the coal supply at the present is a matter of the first importance.

AMERICUS SELECTED FOR AVIATION CAMP

Americus, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—L. O. Mosely, Washington correspondent of The Americus Times-Recorder, is authority for the statement that one of three aviation camps to be located in Georgia has been awarded Americus. The camp, it is stated, will be located on the Arles plantation, three miles east of Americus.

Congressman Charles R. Crisp, in a statement authorized late today, says the government has changed its plans relative to the establishment of an aviation camp in Georgia, and that under the new plan, instead of one camp of 1,000 square yards, there will be three sections in one camp comprising 3,000 square yards. Each of the new camps will have seventy machines and about 1,100 men will be stationed at each. Mr. Crisp has notified Americus parties that the bid of this town will have to be changed to conform to the new plans.

Officials of the chamber of commerce here have been engaged in an effort to land this camp for Americus during several weeks past. Representative Crisp has actively co-operated with the Americus representatives at Washington, and to him is due much of the credit for the location of the camp here.

ORDNANCE A-PLENTY SUPPLIED THE NAVY

Congress Committee Impressed With Efficiency of Bureau—Lewis Gun Giving Navy Complete Satisfaction.

Washington, January 13.—Complete satisfaction with the work of the navy's ordnance bureau and its preparedness for war is expressed by Representative Oliver, of Alabama, chairman of the house naval investigation subcommittee, in a statement tonight summarizing for his colleagues results of the ordnance phase of the inquiry.

"The testimony convinced the committee," says the statement, "that the prevalent belief and opinion as to the navy's readiness are well founded."

Many interesting facts brought out in secret session are disclosed by the chairman. Among other things he says more than eleven hundred merchant ships have been equipped with guns and ammunition by the navy since the steamer Campana was fitted out March 14 last, and that appreciable quantities of guns, large and small, with ammunition for them have been furnished to England, France and Italy. Many merchantmen of the allies in addition to virtually the whole American merchant fleet have been armed to fight submarines.

Committee Greatly Impressed.

"The committee was so impressed, after exhaustive inquiry, by the efficient manner in which the bureau had in every way performed the extraordinary duty which war imposed," says Mr. Oliver, "that the committee directed me to make a summary of what was ascertained in the hearing and investigation.

"The bureau, so far as could be learned, has fully satisfied the demands made upon it by the vessels operating in European waters. A letter from Vice Admiral Sims compliments the work and spirit of the ordnance department. Other officers in the war zone, writing in similar vein, have given like testimony.

"As a preliminary to its hearings, the committee visited the offices of the bureau and personally examined into the organization and operation of the administrative details. The committee was most favorably impressed with the business organization. Inquiry revealed the fact that practically all letters are answered on the day of their receipt. By a system of progress reports and follow-up methods provision exists to insure the actual delivery of material. The signing up of a contract marks but the beginning of action; the follow-up and thorough inspection systems and the policy of full co-operation with the manufacturer insure prompt delivery.

"The organization of the bureau in time of peace has been developed so as to make it an organization for war with the result that it is working smoothly and efficiently, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures have increased from about $3,000,000 to more than $560,000,000.

"Despite the pressure placed upon the bureau by the demands for more ordnance material of standard types, it has been able to develop much new material, including large depth charges, new submarine bombs, non-ricochet bombs, bomb-dropping sights, howitzers, guns for throwing depth charges, smoke screen apparatus, heavier ordnance on aircraft, and many other important designs which we feel it unwise to disclose, and made much progress on essential articles of lesser importance.

Navy's Need Fully Covered.

"Where there were shortages in the market of various materials the bureau took steps immediately to develop new sources of supply. It placed contracts rapidly and the committee is confident that the navy's needs for ordnance during this war are fully covered by existing contracts and with the capacity now under its control.

"Reserves of ammunition and shells have been acquired and money placed at the disposal of the bureau we find has been spent wisely and has been obligated practically as soon as it became available. The bureau had for years been preparing for war. Guns, mounts, shell, powder and ordnance equipment in large quantities had been manufactured and held in readiness for eventual use. With the declaration of armed neutrality, guns and ammunition were promptly placed on the merchant ships of the United States. Upon the declaration of war telegrams long held in readiness were put on the wire and the wheels were in motion—without a jar the machinery took up the load placed upon it. There has been no breakdown, no let up, on the contrary there has been increasing speed and greater momentum.

"Deliveries under wartime contracts of guns, mounts and accessories now are being received; little or no delays have been experienced; and the industrial capacity of the country has responded in a most satisfactory manner.

"The navy's industrial ordnance plants have been and are being expanded as rapidly as practicable without interfering with their production. The results of much of this expansion will be felt this spring in increased deliveries of all types of ordnance material.

Lewis Gun Giving Satisfaction.

"Anticipating the needs of the naval service and marine corps for additional machine guns, the bureau wisely conducted a test of the Lewis machine gun early in April, 1917, with a view to definitely determining its serviceability when using the United States small arms ammunition and as a result of this test placed an order for the manufacture of several thousand of these guns. Recent reports from the war zone indicate that the gun is giving entire satisfaction.

'Depth charges, which the committee thinks may be properly termed "The Terror of the Submarine,' have been produced in quantity and are in use by our destroyers and submarine chasers.

"It was specially gratifying to note that the skill, ingenuity and inventive resources of the bureau have been productive of new designs demanded by the present methods of modern warfare. Advantage has been taken of every suggestion, irrespective of its source. Intimate contact has been established and maintained with the ordnance bureaus and fleets of the allied nations, the greatest freedom of interchange of information and material being the order of the day. The relationship with army ordnance, signal service, aircraft production board and the shipping board has been most intimate and cordial.

"The committee was gratified at the executive ability shown by naval officers placed in charge of industrial work. As an illustration, the bureau found it necessary to commandeer a plant producing binoculars and other optical instruments for the navy. Under the former management, this plant produced but 168 standard binoculars in two months, whereas during the first two weeks of operation under navy management it has produced 600 satisfactory binoculars for the use of lookouts and for spotters.

"The committee made a special inquiry as to the damage done to torpedoes at the Bliss works. It ascertained that no torpedoes or damaged parts had found their way into service; that spare parts for torpedoes, such as gyro wheels, had been tampered with, but this was promptly detected by the naval inspector of ordnance, and a close watch was maintained upon these articles, with the result that the perpetrator of the damage, one Paul Charles Hennig, a native of Leipsig, Germany, who had been in this country since 1903, has been arrested and is awaiting trial.

KAHN SOUNDS A CALL TO GERMAN-AMERICANS

Loyalty Urged to the United States—Guilt of the War on Germany.

Milwaukee, Wis., January 13.—Americans of German birth will not permit the blood in their veins and the call of race to go beyond the call of honor in this war, but will show their allegiance to the United States and wear as a badge of honor the abuse and spite of the few in this country who love Germany better than they love America, Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, declared in addressing a mass meeting here tonight.

"It is not enough for we Americans of German birth to merely do our duty and be loyal to the United States," said Mr. Kahn. "We must speak out. Fair-minded men will understand that we are not merely blatantly patriotic in so speaking but that we are proud to let it be known that the blood in our veins cannot drown the conscience in our breasts; that the taint of Germany is not in the blood but in the system of rulership.

"I was born in Germany. I served in the German army. I was closely connected with German business interests until the outbreak of this war. I know Germany and I know the real causes of this war. Thirty years ago—almost to the day—Germany began laying her plans for world conquest. The true German view was war coming and fought against it, but there was no chance against the system.

"Germany cannot offer the Russian mobilization as an excuse. It was provoked by Berlin and was a menace only to Austria.

"I know of my personal knowledge that the stage was set for it six or seven years ago, in connection with the Agadir episode. I know that the pan-Germans meant to have a footing in South America and, once there, would have threatened and had prepared plans to threaten this very country of ours.

"In 1913 Austria planned to conquer Serbia, and so informed Italy, then her ally.

"The spirit which brought about this war was expressed by Neitzsch, a great German, who wrote, years before the war started, the following:

"'You shall love peace as a means to prepare for new wars. You say that a good cause may hallow even war, but I say to you that it is a good war which hallows every cause.'

"And Vorwaerts, before the war started, declared:

"'The Camarilla of war lords is working with absolute, unscrupulous means to carry out their fearful designs to precipitate a world war.'

"Americans of German blood know that it was not the old Germany—of which we are proud—that brought about war, but the German system."

Mr. Kahn did not arrive until 10 o'clock, being delayed by the storm, but the audience was held for him.

U. S. PRICE IS TOO LOW TO GET AIRPLANE SPRUCE

New York, January 13.—A report on the causes of delay in the production of spruce for airplane construction, submitted to Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the aircraft board, by the Aero Club of America, made public here tonight, states that the lumber men "cannot produce airplane spruce at the price set by the government."

The special committee of the Aero club, which investigated the situation recommended that "in this case, as in other cases, the cost plus 10 per cent plan" be adopted. The western lumbermen say they cannot cut the lumber for the price offered by the government, the report said, because standards have been raised since they agreed to furnish the lumber at a price of $105 per 1,000 feet.

LODGE NOTICE

A regular convocation of Mount Zion Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. All companions duly qualified are fraternally invited to meet with us.

By order of
E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
High Priest.
E. C. PERKINS, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES

DAVIS—The funeral of Genevieve, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Davis, will be held at the chapel of Greenberg & Bond Co. this (Monday) morning, January 14, at 10 o'clock. Rev. Father Foley, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, will officiate. Interment Hollywood. Service and interment private.

WALLACE—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallace and family are invited to attend the funeral of Harry, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallace, today at 2 p. m., from the residence, 1194 Kalb avenue. Interment West View. Limousines will leave the funeral parlors of A. O. & Roy Donehoo, 81 Washington street, at 1:30 p. m.

MARTIN—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin, Mrs. Sarah Black, of Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Margaret Martin, Captain and Mrs. Homer Weaver, of Macon; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kries are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. John J. Martin Tuesday morning, January 15, at 11 a. m., from the residence, 55 Carmel street, Rev. Wallace Rogers officiating. Interment West View. Barclay & Brandon, funeral directors.

HORNER—Friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Horner and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Horner, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. H. W. Horner, today (Monday), January 14, 1918, at 10 a. m., from the chapel of H. M. Patterson & Son. The Rev. A. A. Little will officiate. The remains will be carried at 4:45 p. m. over the L. & N. railway to Versailles, Ohio, for interment.

BROWNLEE—Friends of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Harvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Waddell, Mr. H. C. Lanier, Mr. W. E. Lanier, Miss Rebecca Lanier and Mr. and Mrs. John Peters are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Brownlee Tuesday morning, January 15, 1918, at 11 a. m., from the Friendship church, Gwinnett county. Barclay & Brandon Co., funeral directors.

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